

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

TWELFTH YEAR. NO. 48.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.

TWO CENTS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

The Greatest

Bargains in Dry Goods

is at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

The Only Place in East Liverpool to Secure Good Goods at Low Prices.

54-inch Table Linen, 12½c; 54-inch Turkey Damask, 14c; 6 Linen Towels for 25c; 3 Bath Towels for 25c; 3 fine Toilet Towels for 25c; Challies for 3½c; Organdies for 3½c; Gingham for 5c; Infants' Bonnets, 10c each; Ladies' Underwear 5c a piece.

A General Reduction in every department. Where you see the crowd you see the bargains. This is at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Fifth and Diamond.

Three Entrances. H. E. PORTER.

FROM

Until **TUESDAY, AUG. 4,**
TUESDAY, AUG. 11,

You may buy the following lines of goods at the following bargain prices:

At 49c a Pair

15 dozen High Bust Dress Form Corsets, in drab and white, sizes 19 to 30, the grades that retail elsewhere at 75c a pair.

Laces, Embroidery and Muslin Underwear.

1/4 off

On every piece of Lace, Embroidery and Muslin Underwear in these departments.

If you have any wants in the above lines this advertisement means a big saving of money for you. This offer is positively good only for one week--no extension of time of sale, and no goods laid away to be paid at some future time.

THE BOSTON STORE.

A. S. YOUNG. 138 and 140 Fifth Street.

SOMEONE TO RESIGN

A Member of the Board of Education Will Drop Out.

NO NAMES ARE EVER MENTIONED

But the Story Has Become a Clearly Defined Suspicion--No Meeting of the Board Last Evening, But a Special For Tonight, Business Must be Transacted.

There is a clearly defined suspicion that some member of the school board will soon resign his position, and it is possible that the document is even now in the hands of Secretary Norris.

When asked if he had the resignation of some member at the meeting last night, the doctor said that he had many papers.

"Isn't it true that a member of the board will resign?" queried the reporter.

"You must not ask questions of that kind," replied the doctor, and to all other interrogations he only turned a deaf ear. but it was noticeable that he did not enter a direct denial. Another member when questioned had little to say, other than if a resignation was presented it did not come from Mrs. Whitehead. They had heard nothing from her. It has been whispered around for some time that there would be a vacancy in the board, and the whispers were never as loud as they are just now.

"Will any person except yourself hand his resignation to the board?" asked a reporter of Mr. Nickle. "Not that I know of" was the response.

There was no meeting of the board last night. Mr. McClain, Doctor Norris, Mr. Vodrey, a lamp or two and the reporters made up the assemblage. They waited until after 9 o'clock, and then President McGraw arrived. Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Watson and Mr. Nickle being out of the city, it was plainly seen there would be no meeting, but the members talked. They looked over the plans for improving the Grant street school, and saw that it would cost \$500. The debt was also discussed, and Mr. McGraw was in favor of submitting it again to the people. He thought the election could be held when the city asks for money to make good the damage done by the storm. The expense would only be one-half of a special, and more votes would be cast, since more people would be interested. The matter had been discussed with members of council, and they favored it as a stroke of economy. Each body would have to pay for its own advertising. The informal session continued for an hour, and it was finally decided to hold a meeting tonight, since there is business on hand which must be disposed of. Doctor Norris wanted to notify the members in writing, as one of them had refused to recognize a telephone message as an official notification.

MARRIED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Agner.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Agner was celebrated last evening at their pleasant home on Fourth street. Over 100 invited guests were present to enjoy the festivities, and while Misses Gertrude and Ida Agner played Wagner's wedding march, the happy couple marched in and were reunited by Reverend Reinartz. After the ceremony was performed Manley's band and a full orchestra rendered several selections, and at midnight the company were served with an elegant repast. Numerous gifts were showered on Mr. and Mrs. Agner, and at a late hour the company departed, having spent an evening in unexceptional pleasure.

THEY ALL DRANK.

The Diamond Well Was a Popular Place Last Night.

It did not require a great length of time for the public to learn that the Diamond well was doing business at the old stand, and hundreds of people drank from the rusty old cups last night. The number was so great as to attract general attention, and a business man was heard to say: "That is the difference between getting something for nothing and having to work for it. A week ago when the hand pump was in use not half that many people were thirsty."

THAT AWFUL STREET.

Two Accidents on the Calcutta Road Because of the Mud.

A load of hay belonging to J. D. West was upset on Calcutta road near Grant street last evening. The wagon was completely overturned, so that it was impossible to move the load. It was allowed to stand until this morning when another wagon was secured, and the hay

was removed. An accident of a similar character befell a countryman yesterday afternoon, with the exception that his wagon was empty and he was journeying homeward when the wagon stuck in the mud. The horses, in their frantic efforts to free themselves, broke the harness so badly that a return to the city was necessary to make repairs.

THROWN OUT.

A Bill Poster Suffered a Very Painful Experience.

John Shaffer, an employe of the circus, was thrown from a wagon this morning, and painfully hurt.

Shaffer got a rig from John Rinehart, and was being driven to East End by a lad named Kennedy. At the Thompson pottery the horses scared at a street car, and began to run. They soon got beyond Kennedy's control, and Shaffer took the lines. He could do nothing with them, and the wagon collided with a pile of ties. Shaffer was thrown out, his lips cut, and his body covered with bruises. He held to the lines, and was dragged. The team ran against a trolley pole and were stopped. At first it was thought Shaffer was badly hurt, but after being taken to the advertising car on the switch nearby it was found that he had escaped without any broken bones.

BLAMES IT ON BRYAN.

A Heavy Falling Off in Trade Since the Nomination.

When questioned about the shutdown of the sanitary works James Baum this morning said:

"I can see no other reason than the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. Since the Democratic convention orders have fallen off so that it no longer pays to run the plant. We will do some work to fill in stock, but no more than that. In addition to this we will manufacture a line of fine table ware in the hope of being able to keep the pottery going. It is certain, however, that there will be little done at the sanitary works until confidence is restored by the election of a Republican president and congress. The nomination of Bryan knocked the bottom out of the market."

DEBATE IT.

Let Judge Young and Patriot Potts Talk on Silver.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW.—Allow me to suggest that Judge Young and Mr. Potts, one a good Republican and the other a silver Democrat, debate the financial question in the Fifth street rink. These men are representative orators. They have decided views on the question, and are known all over the county. While East Liverpool is not the geographical center it contains more people than any other community of the county, and thousands would gather here to hear what the gentlemen would say. Why don't the McKinley club prove its enterprise by making a move of this kind? A VOTER.

NEW OFFICERS.

The Grocery Clerks Elected Them Last Evening.

The meeting of grocery clerks at city hall last evening was well attended, and the organization was formed. The charter list shows a membership of almost 30, every grocery of any importance in the city being represented. The organization is formed under the Federation of Labor, and will be represented in Trades council. The officers are: President, W. A. Hill; vice president, Clyde Larkins; treasurer, R. C. Heddeson; secretary, Frank Rayle; guide, L. E. Heddeson; guard, E. Larkins.

TO THE INFIRMARY.

Will Mrs. Allen Go If Her Husband Does Not Return.

Mrs. Allen, who interviewed Mayor Gilbert regarding her house rent yesterday morning, has been taken by the poor authorities, and may be sent to the infirmary. The woman is destitute, and does not know what has become of her husband. If he does not return within a few days her household effects will be stored, and Mrs. Allen and her child sent to the infirmary. It is thought that Allen will come back as he has behaved in this manner on several occasions.

WILL ADVERTISE FOR BIDS.

Wellsville's Council Still Wrestling With Light.

The most important matter considered by the council of Wellsville at its meeting last night was the question of light. After much discussion it was decided to advertise for bids on one, two and three year contracts. Meantime the company will provide light, and if a contract is made the city will pay for it at the new rate. The light will not be shut off.

Postponed.

The entertainment to have been given by the Ladies' auxiliary Friday evening, has again been postponed, because the county convention of the Prohibition party meets at that time.

JOHN ALLISON WALKED

He Became Nervous When the Constable Appeared,

AND HIS COMPANION CONFESSED

Now Stanford Is Behind the Bars at City Hall, and Allison Is Being Sought--The Harness Was Stolen From a Butcher in Wellsville.

Constable Lyon is looking for John Allison, the charge against him being the theft of a set of harness in Wellsville.

The harness was stolen from the stable of Elmer Gamble, a Wellsville butcher, and suspicion pointed to parties from this city. Constable Lyon went to the house of Bill Farmer on Lisbon road this morning, and there found Allison and a youth who said his name was John Stanford. Allison seemed nervous while the officer was around, and at the first opportunity took a walk. The constable took advantage of his absence to question Stanford very closely, and after much persuasion the boy confessed. He implicated Allison, and revealed the place where the harness was concealed. Going to a spot on the Lisbon road, the harness was found, and Stanford was brought to city hall and locked up. The charge was placed against him in the court of Squire Manley, and he will be given a hearing this evening or tomorrow morning. Allison has not yet been found.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Water Can Be Cleared by the Use of a Little Alum.

The awful water dispensed by the department has brought out many plans of filtration, and a number have found their way to this office. The following is a good one, and comes from a member of council:

"To three gallons of water add a small piece of alum not larger than a pea. Pulverize it, and scatter well over the surface of the water. I have tried it frequently, and find that all the dirt is driven to the bottom, and as long as the vessel is not moved the water will be clear."

LOOKING AT THE LINE.

Railroad Officials Inspecting the Damage Done by Floods.

General Superintendent Scriven, Trainmaster Ohliger and Supervisor Newhall, officials of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh division, were in the city today inspecting the railroad tracks. The gentlemen arrived here in a special car, and looked over the portion of the line damaged by the recent rains. The Pennsylvania company lost heavily by the floods, but it will take more money to repair the Cleveland & Pittsburgh than on any other line. A new culvert, much larger than the one washed away, will be built at Walker.

BRUISED AND SCRATCHED.

Elmer Smith was Thrown Out of His Buggy on Jackson Street.

Elmer Smith, night watchman at the Cartwright pottery, owns a horse. The animal is frisky, and prone to run away. When Smith was driving to his home in Gardendale this morning, the horse scared on Jackson street. As usual it ran away. Smith was thrown out, and the horse was not caught until it had gone some distance on the Lisbon road. Smith was bruised and scratched by the fall.

ONLY A BOYS' FIGHT.

But One of Them Answered a Charge of Assault and Battery.

F. Smith made complaint in the court of Squire Morley, yesterday, against Thomas Hester, charging him with assault and battery. Both are lads aged about 14 years. Smith said that accused attacked and gave him a severe beating. Hester was summoned, and appearing, plead guilty. He was fined \$2 and costs, and upon payment of the amount was released.

TO TALK BONDS.

Council Will Have Plenty of Business This Evening.

Council will meet this evening, and arrangements for repairing the damage done by the flood will be made. As yet no date for the special election for bonds has been decided upon. Members of council realize that the damage must be made good, and some plan will be adopted without delay. Avondale street will likely appear with more or less prominence at the meeting.

MANY WITNESSES

Are Telling the Court About Simms' German Paper.

LEWIS, Aug. 4.—[Special]—The case of J. H. Simms against the commission-

ers, in which he claims money for advertising in his German paper, is still on, but there may be a decision tonight. Simms claims that the German population of the county is 500 families, and his paper has a circulation of 300. Many German witnesses are here, and their testimony shows there are 1,300 adult Germans in the county, disproving the assertion of Simms that his paper goes to the majority of German speaking people.

THE HUDSON AGAIN.

It Will be Started in the Pittsburgh Trade in a Few Weeks.

There has been but one stage of low water in the river this year, and during that time the Hudson was held here. The packet company was then considering an offer to lease the boat for the Coney Island trade. Since then the company have been unable to care for the excursion business, and the officers have been very anxious to have the boat again in the Pittsburgh trade. The boat will begin making regular trips on the river after the end of this month.

MASHED THE LAMP.

The Electric Company Suffered a Loss Last Night.

The electric light on Ravine street, near the china works, was lowered last night and mashed to pieces. The parties who did the deed waited until the lamp gave little light, and then untied the rope. They were not content with breaking the globe, but tore the lamp to pieces, mashing the upper part and rendering it useless. It may be that it can be repaired, but it is probable that a new lamp will be necessary.

MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Board of Health Will Fill a New Position.

According to the law passed at the last session of the legislature, the board of health is behind the times, and should have filled a new position before the first of this month. The office is that of inspector of plumbing, and there are many applicants. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to look after the matter of issuing licenses to plumbers, another part of the new law.

THEY HAVE MONEY.

Wealthy Pittsburgh Capitalists in Town on Business.

C. G. Hussey, O. P. Curren and S. E. Moore, Pittsburgh capitalists, were in the city on business today. The gentlemen arrived on the morning train, and were driven across the river where they remained until noon. They had dinner at the Thompson House, and returned home this afternoon. The gentlemen are interested in a big deal, the other end of which is the bridge company.

Bought a Cooper Shop.

G. H. Smith, in charge of the Thomas Mears estate, came to the city from Martin's Ferry yesterday morning, and closed out the business by selling the barrel factory on Bradshaw avenue to George C. Morton. By the transaction Mr. Morton becomes proprietor of the same shop which he sold to Mears five years ago.

To be Married Tonight.

Mr. Harry Davidson, night engineer at the pumping station, and Miss Rose Harris, of Fourth street, will be united in marriage this evening. The contracting parties are very popular, and many friends will wish them much joy. They will go to housekeeping at once.

Repaired the Break.

A rail of the street car track close to the crossing in East End was displaced last evening, and until proper repairs were made traffic over that part of the line was suspended. Nancy Hanks was pressed into service, and repaired the break.

People Who are Ill.

John Pollack, of Fourth street, is seriously ill with an attack of muscular rheumatism. His sister, Mrs. Thomas Reark, of Pittsburgh, is at his bedside. Mail Carrier McKeever is ill, and unable to attend to his duties.

A Pleasant Excursion.

The Christian Endeavor society of the First U. P. church have arranged for a steamboat excursion to Steubenville on the evening of Aug. 13. The boat will leave Broadway at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Pleasant Evening.

A very pleasant party was held at the home of Motorman Richards, East End, last night. The evening was spent in music and dancing, and the guests departed at a late hour.

Taken to the Asylum.

John Maloney, who was sent to the infirmary from this city and later escaped from that institution, was taken today from the county jail to the Newburg asylum.

IN SORROW AND SHAME

Two Well Known People are Bowed With Grief.

THEIR SIN HAS FOUND THEM OUT

Rendered Incautious by a Fancied Security They Were Discovered--Promises of Reform Were Freely Made--There Will be no Exposure.

The NEWS REVIEW columns are not devoted to sentimentalism, and the rule is that all such matter shall be debarred. But the following matter is given admission in the hope that good may be accomplished, and that misery may be saved to more than one worthy person; that a wife's life and love may not be made playthings of, and that the future of innocent children may not be shadowed with sorrow and shame. The information given us respecting the affair is from an absolutely reliable source, and the guilty parties will do well to take warning and cut asunder the shameful alliance which now finds them in the chains of sin and iniquity.

The principals in this case are a married man and a young girl, each bearing a spotless reputation and moving in good circles. The man is quite well to do in this world's goods, and occupies a very prominent position in business circles and in society. He has been a resident of East Liverpool for many years, and his face and form are familiar sights on our thoroughfares. The young girl is not blessed, in her own right, with a superfluous amount of wealth, and this may, in a measure, account for her actions in the premises. The affair has been in progress for almost a year, and was at first conducted with extreme caution and cunning, the guilty pair fondly imagining that their secret was unknown to any human being, other than themselves. Rendered incautious by their apparent success in keeping the matter secret, the couple became more bold, and the result is that two of their best friends became fully cognizant of their bad conduct, and for the sake of the wife and innocent children, have determined that a halt shall be called. The young girl has been interviewed and has been made aware of the fact that her supposed secret has been unearthed and that she is treading on dangerous ground--ground which will give way and precipitate her into the valley of exposure and shame unless she at once and forever ceases her bad conduct, while her partner in iniquity has been given to understand that he must take like action and inaugurate full reform in his life, under penalty of complete exposure. The girl was very much frightened and was ready to promise anything and everything, as she was utterly astounded when made aware of the fact that her actions had been closely watched and that her interlocutors had full and undisputed proof of her shortcomings. Her partner in shame was at first defiant, and dared his friends to push the matter, claiming that he was and is an innocent man, and that it was simply impossible for his accusers to bring proof of his departure from clean life, as no such departure had taken place. But he reckoned without his host, as days and dates were given him, with places of resort, until he became angry and hastened away, vowing that he would get even with the parties who had been shadowing him. Mature thought and deliberation caused him to forego any such acts of reprisal, and he has, in a roundabout way, let his friends know that he has resolved to atone for his misdeeds, and that he will not risk exposure, and the consequent shame and disgrace, but that he will act the part of a man and hereafter be true to wife and children. And now comes the strange part of the story. The guilty girl is apparently perfectly infatuated with her partner in crime, and, despite all promises she has made, and in defiance of exposure, has attempted to meet him again, even going so far as to threaten him with dire vengeance if he refuses her pleas. She is trifling with fire which will burn and scorch her, as the parties having the affair in charge are made of stern stuff, and they have again interviewed her and compelled her to believe in their deep earnestness, and in this last interview she has finally consented to keep clear of danger and to avoid instead of trying to meet or interview her companion. His name will be held secret just so long as he acts right; but his friends swear that he will be dealt with summarily, in case he attempts to deal falsely with his wife, a truly noble woman, loved and respected by a large circle of true and loyal friends, among whom are the two who are doing yeoman service for her, unknown to her.

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Wellsville.

Constable Lyon is looking for John
Allison, the charge against him being
the theft of a set of harness in Wells-
ville.

The harness was stolen from the sta-
ble of Elmer Gamble, a Wellsville
butcher, and suspicion pointed to par-
ties from this city. Constable Lyon went
to the house of Bill Farmer on Lisbon
road this morning, and there found Al-
lison and a youth who said his name was
John Stanford. Allison seemed nerv-
ous while the officer was around,
and at the first opportunity took a walk.
The constable took advantage of his ab-
sence to question Stanford very closely,
and after much persuasion the boy con-
fessed. He implicated Allison, and
revealed the place where the harness
was concealed. Going to a spot on the
Lisbon road, the harness was found, and
Stanford was brought to city hall and
locked up. The charge was placed
against him in the court of Squire Man-
ley, and he will be given a hearing this
evening or tomorrow morning. Allison
has not yet been found.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Water Can Be Cleared by the Use of a
Little Alum.

The awful water dispensed by the de-
partment has brought out many plans of
filtration, and a number have found
their way to this office. The following
is a good one, and comes from a member
of council:

"To three gallons of water add a
small piece of alum not larger than a
pea. Pulverize it, and scatter well over
the surface of the water. I have tried it
frequently, and find that all the dirt is
driven to the bottom, and as long as the
vessel is not moved the water will be
clear."

LOOKING AT THE LINE.

Railroad Officials Inspecting the Damage
Done by Floods.

General Superintendent Scriven,
Trainmaster Ohliger and Supervisor
Newhall, officials of the Cleveland &
Pittsburg division, were in the city today
inspecting the railroad tracks. The
gentlemen arrived here in a special car,
and looked over the portion of the line
damaged by the recent rains. The
Pennsylvania company lost heavily by
the floods, but it will take more money
to repair the Cleveland & Pittsburg
than on any other line. A new culvert,
much larger than the one washed away,
will be built at Walker.

BRUISED AND SCRATCHED.

Elmer Smith was Thrown Out of His
Buggy on Jackson Street.

Elmer Smith, night watchman at the
Cartwright pottery, owns a horse. The
animal is frisky, and prone to run away.
When Smith was driving to his home in
Gardendale this morning, the horse
scared on Jackson street. As usual it
ran away. Smith was thrown out, and
the horse was not caught until it had
gone some distance on the Lisbon road.
Smith was bruised and scratched by the
fall.

ONLY A BOYS' FIGHT.

But One of Them Answered a Charge
of Assault and Battery.

F. Smith made complaint in the court
of Squire Morley, yesterday, against
Thomas Hester, charging him with
assault and battery. Both are lads
aged about 14 years. Smith said that
accused attacked and gave him a severe
beating. Hester was summoned, and
appearing, plead guilty. He was fined
\$2 and costs, and upon payment of the
amount was released.

TO TALK BONDS.

Council Will Have Plenty of Business
This Evening.

Council will meet this evening, and
arrangements for repairing the damage
done by the flood will be made. As yet
no date for the special election for bonds
has been decided upon. Members of
council realize that the damage must be
made good, and some plan will be
adopted without delay. Avondale street
will likely appear with more or less
prominence at the meeting.

MANY WITNESSES

Are Telling the Court About Simms' Ger-
man Paper.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.—[Special]—The case
of J. H. Simms against the commission-

ers, in which he claims money for ad-
vertising in his German paper, is still
on, but there may be a decision tonight.
Simms claims that the German popula-
tion of the county is 500 families, and
his paper has a circulation of 300. Many
German witnesses are here, and their
testimony shows there are 1,300 adult
Germans in the county, disproving the
assertion of Simms that his paper goes
to the majority of German speaking
people.

THE HUDSON AGAIN.

It Will be Started in the Pittsburg Trade
in a Few Weeks.

There has been but one stage of low
water in the river this year, and during
that time the Hudson was held here.
The packet company was then consider-
ing an offer to lease the boat for the
Coney Island trade. Since then the
company have been unable to care for
the excursion business, and the officers
have been very anxious to have the boat
again in the Pittsburg trade. The boat
will begin making regular trips on the
river after the end of this month.

MASHED THE LAMP.

The Electric Company Suffered a Loss
Last Night.

The electric light on Ravine street,
near the china works, was lowered last
night and mashed to pieces. The par-
ties who did the deed waited until the
lamp gave little light, and then untied
the rope. They were not content with
breaking the globe, but tore the lamp to
pieces, mashing the upper part and ren-
dering it useless. It may be that it can
be repaired, but it is probable that a new
lamp will be necessary.

MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Board of Health Will Fill a New
Position.

According to the law passed at the
last session of the legislature, the board
of health is behind the times, and
should have filled a new position before
the first of this month. The office is
that of inspector of plumbing, and there
are many applicants. A committee was
appointed at the last meeting to look
after the matter of issuing licenses to
plumbers, another part of the new law.

THEY HAVE MONEY.

Wealthy Pittsburg Capitalists in Town on
Business.

C. G. Hussey, O. P. Curran and S. E.
Moore, Pittsburg capitalists, were in the
city on business today. The gentlemen
arrived on the morning train, and were
driven across the river where they re-
mained until noon. They had dinner
at the Thompson House, and returned
home this afternoon. The gentlemen
are interested in a big deal, the other
end of which is the bridge company.

Bought a Cooper Shop.

G. H. Smith, in charge of the Thomas
Mears estate, came to the city from
Martin's Ferry yesterday morning, and
closed out the business by selling the
barrel factory on Bradshaw ave-
nue to George C. Morton. By the trans-
action Mr. Morton becomes proprietor of
the same shop which he sold to Mears
five years ago.

To be Married Tonight.

Mr. Harry Davidson, night engineer
at the pumping station, and Miss Rose
Harris, of Fourth street, will be united
in marriage this evening. The con-
tracting parties are very popular, and
many friends will wish them much joy.
They will go to housekeeping at once.

Repaired the Break.

A rail of the street car track close to
the crossing in East End was displaced
last evening, and until proper repairs
were made traffic over that part of the
line was suspended. Nancy Hanks was
pressed into service, and repaired the
break.

People Who are Ill.

John Pollack, of Fourth street, is seri-
ously ill with an attack of muscular
rheumatism. His sister, Mrs. Thomas
Reark, of Pittsburg, is at his bedside.
Mail Carrier McKeever is ill, and
unable to attend to his duties.

A Pleasant Excursion.

The Christian Endeavor society of the
First U. P. church have arranged for a
steamboat excursion to Steubenville on
the evening of Aug. 13. The boat will leave
Broadway at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Pleasant Evening.

A very pleasant party was held at the
home of Motorman Richards, East End,
last night. The evening was spent in
music and dancing, and the guests de-
parted at a late hour.

Taken to the Asylum.

John Maloney, who was sent to the
infirmary from this city and later es-
caped from that institution, was taken
today from the county jail to the New-
burg asylum.

IN SORROW AND SHAME

Two Well Known People are
Bowed With Grief.

THEIR SIN HAS FOUND THEM OUT

Rendered Incautious by a Fancied Secu-
rity They Were Discovered--Promises of
Reform Were Freely Made--There Will
be no Exposure.

The NEWS REVIEW columns are not
devoted to sentimentalism, and the rule
is that all such matters shall be debarred.
But the following matter is given ad-
mission in the hope that good may be
accomplished, and that misery may be
saved to more than one worthy person;
that a wife's life and love may not be
made playthings of, and that the future
of innocent children may not be shad-
owed with sorrow and shame. The in-
formation given us respecting the affair
is from an absolutely reliable source,
and the guilty parties will do well to
take warning and cut asunder the shame-
ful alliance which now finds them in
the chains of sin and iniquity.

The principals in this case are a
married man and a young girl, each
bearing a spotless reputation and mov-
ing in good circles. The man is quite
well to do in this world's goods, and
occupies a very prominent position in
business circles and in society. He has
been a resident of East Liverpool for
many years, and his face and form are
familiar sights on our thorough-
fares. The young girl is not blessed, in
her own right, with a superfluous
amount of wealth, and this may, in a
measure, account for her actions in the
premises. The affair has been in
progress for almost a year, and was at
first conducted with extreme caution
and cunning, the guilty pair fondly im-
agining that their secret was unknown
to any human being, other than them-
selves. Rendered incautious by their
apparent success in keeping the matter
secret, the couple became more bold,
and the result is that two of their best
friends became fully cognizant of their
bad conduct, and, for the sake of
the wife and innocent children,
have determined that a halt shall be
called. The young girl has been inter-
viewed and has been made aware of the
fact that her supposed secret has been
unearthed and that she is treading on
dangerous ground--ground which will
give way and precipitate her into the
valley of exposure and shame unless she
at once and forever ceases her bad con-
duct, while her partner in iniquity has
been given to understand that he must
take like action and inaugurate full re-
form in his life, under penalty of com-
plete exposure. The girl was very much
frightened and was ready to promise
anything and everything, as she was
utterly astounded when made aware of
the fact that her actions had been
closely watched and that her inter-
locutors had full and undis-
puted proof of her shortcomings. Her partner in shame was at first
defiant, and dared his friends to push
the matter, claiming that he was and is
an innocent man, and that it was simply
impossible for his accusers to bring proof
of his departure from clean life, as no
such departure had taken place. But he
reckoned without his host, as days
and dates were given him, with places
of resort, until he became angry and
hastened away, vowing that he would
get even with the parties who had been
shadowing him. Mature thought and
deliberation caused him to forego any
such acts of reprisal, and he has, in a
roundabout way, let his friends know
that he has resolved to atone for his
misdeeds, and that he will not risk ex-
posure, and the consequent shame and
disgrace, but that he will act the part of
a man and hereafter be true to
wife and children. And now comes the
strange part of the story. The guilty
girl is apparently perfectly infatuated
with her partner in crime, and, despite
all promises she has made, and in de-
fiance of exposure, has attempted to meet
him again, even going so far as to
threaten him with dire vengeance if he
refuses her pleas. She is trifling with
fire which will burn and scorch her, as
the parties having the affair in charge
are made of stern stuff, and they have
again interviewed her and compelled
her to believe in their deep earnestness,
and in this last interview she has finally
consented to keep clear of danger and
to avoid instead of trying to meet or in-
terview her companion. His name will
be held secret just so long as he acts
right; but his friends swear that he will
be dealt with summarily, in case he at-
tempts to deal falsely with his wife, a
truly noble woman, loved and respected
by a large circle of true and loyal
friends, among whom are the two who
are doing yeoman service for her, un-
known to her.

The News Review.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

Of Ohio.

For Vice President,

GARRET A. HOBART,

Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,

ISAAC F. MACK,

ALBERT C. DOUGLASS,

For Secretary of State,

CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,

MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

For Member of Board of Public Works,

FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress,

ROBERT W. TAYLER.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,

J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court,

P. M. SMITH.

For Probate Judge,

J. C. BOONE.

For Clerk of Courts,

JOHN S. M'NUTT.

For Recorder,

ED. M. CROSSLER.

For Commissioner,

CHRIS. BOWMAN.

For Infirmary Director,

L. C. HOOPES.

For Coroner,

JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

BRYAN'S cousin, a life long Demo-

crat, will not vote for him. There is

evidently some common sense in the

family.

THE 16 to 1 theory might be explained

by the fact that there is 16 times as

much good sense in the Republican

argument.

THE suggestion that the silver question

be debated by leading men of the

county is on the right line. Thousands

would flock to hear them argue their

favorite doctrines.

THE Democratic party was demoralized

by the failure of Mr. Cleveland's low

tariff plan to increase prosperity. Hence

the presence of a new issue coming from

the men who have tired of Mr. Cleve-

land.

ONE Republican candidate for congress

in Ohio has declared for silver, and

the Democratic press is howling itself

hoarse in consequence. Captain Mc-

Clure's position on the financial ques-

tion, however, is well known, and the

claim that he is a convert to silver is ab-

surd.

A THIRD TICKET.

The gold Democrats are in a quandry.

They know not what to do. Conscienti-

ously they can not support Bryan and

populism. They don't like the free

coinage idea, and they object to that

plank in the Chicago platform which

supports Governor Altgeld's idea of good

government. Some of them would have

another ticket and candidates who are

to their liking. They want to go before

the public on an out and out declaration

for gold, and would have no mincing

of words. The endorsement of Bryan by

Tammany did not carry with it the

endorsement of the platform on which

he stands, and there are scores of Democrats

who will not even go that far. Bourke Cockran,

one of the brainiest of all New York's Demo-

crats, inclines to the belief that the best

method is found in supporting McKin-

ley, and he is right. If to the Republi-

can vote is added the ballot of every

Democrat who believes his party was

betrayed in Chicago, there will be no

fear of the result. The silver forces will

be swept aside, and the major will win

by a tremendous majority. There will

be no danger of hard times and the panic

sure to follow a Bryan victory. Parti-

sanship will have given way to patriot-

ism, and all differences will have been

buried under the desire to save the

nation from the onslaughts of those sec-

tionists who are so frantically fol-

lowing in the way of their demagogic

leaders.

All the news in the News Review.

STORY OF CRIME

What Senator Sherman Has to Say About It.

BAD MONEY DROVE OUT THE GOOD

Mr. Knox Gives a History of the Various Coinage Acts and the Reasons Leading Up to the Issue of the Trade Dollar, Which Was Unpopular, Would Not Circulate, and Was Finally Rejected by Act of Congress.

In every country there has been at one time or another a national crime over which the people with whippers grow eloquent, as in England the beheading of Charles First; in France the coup d'etat of the Third Napoleon; in the United States the mutilation of the coinage act of 1873. That dreadful deed over which the patriots in St. Louis have been yelling till they could be heard to the coasts of both oceans, is said by one of them to have been committed while the bill was in conference, and by it silver was demonetized. President Grant is reported to have said that he would have cut off his right hand rather than have signed the bill had he known that it was mutilated. Senator Sherman is one of the men declared guilty of the crime, and it is worth while to hear what he has to say about it in his memoirs.

After the passage of the act to strengthen the public credit, in March of 1869, George S. Bontwell, secretary of the treasury, thought it would be well to revise and codify the coinage laws and a bill for that purpose was drawn up by experts under the supervision of Deputy Controller Knox. The bill was submitted to Senator Sherman as chairman of the committee on finance April 25, 1870. By the act of 1793 foreign coins were made a full legal tender in this country, and in Mexico and the West Indies our silver dollar, whether a legal tender there or not, was willingly exchanged for theirs. In their dollar there were three grains of silver more than in ours, and men made a business of collecting those foreign dollars and turning them over to the mint to be recoined.

There was profit in that, but none to the government, and accordingly in 1806, to put a stop to the business, President Jefferson, through Madison, secretary of state, wrote to the director of the mint that as considerable purchases of dollars had been made there and more probably would be, for the purpose of exporting them, that thereafter "all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar." No more silver dollars were coined until 1836. In 1837 the old ratio of 15 to 1 was changed to 16 to 1, but as 16 ounces of silver were worth a trifle more than 1 ounce of gold the silver coins disappeared—that is, all except the depreciated ones of other countries, which remained legal tender. The bad money drove out the good. To correct this evil congress in February of 1853 provided that the government buy silver bullion and coin it instead of simply coining it for the owners. There is no mention of the silver dollar in that act. That dollar "had fallen into disuse and when coined was exported, being more valuable as bullion than as coin." The men who framed and passed that law surely did not intend evil to silver by ignoring the silver dollar in it; they were all strong bimetalists.

Let us proceed at once to the crime of '73. In the report accompanying the bill referred to, under date of May 53, 1870, Mr. Knox said as plainly as he could, "The coinage of the silver dollar piece, the history of which is here given, is discontinued in the proposed bill." Then he goes on to tell why it is to be discontinued. "It is, by existing law, the dollar unit, and, assuming the value of gold to be 15 1/2 times that of silver, being about the mean ratio for the past six years, is worth in gold a premium of about 3 per cent (its value being 103.12), and intrinsically more than 7 per cent premium in our other silver coin, its value thus being 107.42. The present laws authorize both a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit, differing from each other in intrinsic value. The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill, and the silver dollar piece is discontinued." The bill lay in the committee room for eight months, for, as Mr. Sherman says, the committee was in no hurry to act upon it. He adds: "The dollar was dropped from the coins in the bill framed in the treasury department. It was then an unknown coin. Although I was quite active in business, which brought under my eye different forms of money, I do not remember at that time ever to have seen a silver dollar."

In the report by Mr. Knox, in immediate connection with the statement of the dropping of the silver dollar, is this: "If, however, such a coin is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, and of the exact value of the Mexican dollar, which is the favorite for circulation in China and Japan and other oriental countries." Nearly everybody remembers the trade dollar, for though it was not a full legal tender, it found its way into many pockets. It was to be tedious to rehearse the tale of how first a French dollar, and then the trade dollar came to be provided for. That dollar was substituted for the French in compliance with the request of the legislature of California. "This was urged upon the ground that as the Mexican dollar contained 416 grains, or 3 1/2 grains more than the old silver dollar, it had an advantage in trade with China and Japan over our dollar, and that a coin containing a few grains more than the Mexican dollar would give our people the benefit of this use of silver."

The coinage act did provide for a silver dollar, but a dollar intended for use in oriental countries and a legal tender in this to the extent of only \$5. The trade dollar was not popular, would not circulate, and, as may well be remembered, congress redeemed all that were out. This act was before the country nearly three years, and back and forth between senate and house, and the strongest silver men in both were familiar with it. From first to last the explicit statement was before them that

it did not provide for a continuance of the silver dollar as a standard unit of account, but that such the gold dollar should be. "In every stage of the bill, and every print, the dollar of 412 1/2 grains was prohibited, and the single gold standard recognized, proclaimed, and understood. It was not until silver was a cheaper dollar than any one demanded it, and then it was to take advantage of a creditor." There was no clause cut out of the bill in conference, it was not a mutilated bill which went to President Grant, and there is not a shadow of evidence that he said about it what is reported. There was no crime of 1873.

TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY.

A Comparison of the Imports and Exports of Gold.

To the Scranton (Pa.) Times belongs the credit of instituting a comparison of the imports and exports of gold during Democratic and Republican administrations.

During the 15 years between and inclusive of 1878 and 1892, all but four of which were years of Republican administration—and during the four years of Cleveland's first presidency congress was Republican, so that Republican policy prevailed—the imports of gold were greater than the exports by \$101,568,310. That is to say, the United States received this vast sum of gold from foreign countries.

But, taking the statistical abstract of the United States for 1895 as authority, and it is a report published by a Democratic secretary of the treasury, we find that during the second term of Mr. Cleveland, during the greater part of which the Democrats had control of the legislative and executive functions, the exports of gold, in excess of imports, have stood thus:

1893.....\$37,506,469

1894.....4,528,943

1895.....30,984,511

1896.....74,511,252

The returns for 1896 cover only eleven months, that is to say, from June 30, 1895, to May, 1896. Thus there has been a net loss of \$197,531,106 in gold during three years and eleven months of Democratic rule.

During fifteen years of protective tariffs administered by Republicans the United States were made richer by \$101,568,310 of foreign gold left in this country after its current indebtedness of gold was paid to foreign countries. During less than four years of Democratic tariffs administered by Democrats foreign countries were enriched by \$197,531,106 of United States gold paid by the United States to them after all foreign current indebtedness of gold was paid to the United States.

That is to say, in less than four years the Democrats dissipated the net gain of \$101,568,310 won by the Republicans in 15 years, and in addition thereto sent \$95,962,796 of American gold abroad.

This shows that protection to American industries protects that American "gold reserve" of which we hear so much nowadays. Under protection we sell more than we buy, and are paid for it in gold. Under Democratic tariffs we buy more than we sell, and have to pay for it in gold; for Europe will not accept silver.

Hence it is plain that "free coinage at 16 to 1," or at any other ratio, can not help us greatly unless it be accompanied by protection. For our silver will not be accepted by Europe, and specially not by Great Britain, and without protection we are and must be dependent on Great Britain—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ingersoll on the Money Question.

The richest word-painter of all the older political speakers, Robert G. Ingersoll, is still in the harness. His nominating speech at the Cincinnati convention of 1876, in which he eulogized James G. Blaine as the "Plumed Knight," will live forever in the histories of political campaigns.

More than 20 years ago he delivered a speech at Cooper Union, New York, to an immense audience, and what he there said is closely allied to the great issue of the present campaign. Here it is:

"I am in favor of honest money. I am in favor of gold and silver, and paper with gold and silver behind it. I believe in silver, because it is one of the greatest of American products, and I am in favor of everything that will add to the value of an American product. But I want a silver dollar worth a gold dollar, even if you make it or have to make it 4 feet in diameter. No government can afford to be a clipper of coin."

"A great republic can not afford to stamp a lie upon gold or silver. Honest money, an honest people, an honest nation."

"When our money is only worth 80 cents on the dollar, we feel 20 per cent. below par. When our money is good we feel good. When our money is at par that is where we are. I am a profound believer in the doctrine that for nations as well as men, honesty is the best, always, everywhere and forever."

An Impossibility.

One of the stock posers of the free silver people, judging by the way it bobs up, is the statement that this country owes Europe so much debt payable in gold that we are forced to send abroad each year \$300,000,000 in gold to pay the interest alone. If that statement was not a lie it would be an impossibility. In the last 30 years the net exports of gold from the United States to all foreign countries has amounted to \$138,000,000, or an average of \$4,600,000 a year. In the same time, by the way, the export of silver in excess of the imports has amounted to \$305,000,000, considerably more than twice as much, and an average yearly of \$10,166,666. The export of gold in excess of the imports since the first of January 1870, has amounted to \$27,577,000, and the export of silver above the imports in the same time \$27,051,000. The amounts are almost equal. In the 20 years we have sent away twice as much silver as gold, and thought it was a product of our mines well disposed of, as it was, for we got in exchange for it something we wanted more than we did silver. Yet in all that time we have not sent abroad enough of gold or silver nor scarcely much more than 10 per cent enough to pay that alleged sum due each year for foreign interest account.

The bulk of the gold exported has gone abroad in the last half dozen years or since the silver agitation began to threaten the country's credit, in which the case is similar to the time of the war, during which reign of cheap money the gold went abroad steadily.—Pittsburg Times.

MORE MILITIA OUT.

The Strike Situation Worse In Cleveland.

SYMPATHY STRIKE A FAILURE.

The Men Who Went Out Decide to Return to Work—Director of Police Abbott Says Affairs Are More Serious Than Appears.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The labor situation in this city is at a more critical stage than ever.

One and fifty non-union men went to work at the Brown Hoisting works. They were guarded by four companies of militia and a large force of police. A big crowd of union men were present, but no outbreak occurred.

The police and soldiers kept the strikers moving and would not permit them to stand in one place more than a few minutes.

The big sympathetic strike movement which has been threatened ever since the strike at the Brown company's works began eleven weeks ago was inaugurated. Eighty-seven men employed by the Van Wagoner and Williams company, hardware manufacturers, laid down their tools and walked out of the works. The men said their only grievance was their sympathy for the Brown Hoisting company's men, and that employees of other concerns would soon follow their lead. Committees were sent out to other factories along the lake shore to notify the men that they were called out on strike.

One of the leaders of the Van Wagoner strikers said that they would demand of Mayor McKisson that the non-unionists be dismissed, and if this was refused the strikers would arm themselves and compel the non-unionists to give up their weapons by force if necessary.

Director of Police Abbott ordered another company of militia to the Brown works, making five companies in all. The director said that he had received private information which satisfied him that the condition of affairs was far more serious than appeared on the surface.

A crowd of union men gathered at the corner of Hamilton and Bolden streets, and when ordered to disperse refused to do so. Lieut. Thompson and a squad of police charged on the crowd and took into custody several of their number.

They were taken to the Second precinct station and charged with violating the sidewalk ordinance.

A big crowd followed the patrol wagon through the streets and more arrests were threatened, but none were made.

All of the men who struck out of sympathy with the Brown strikers decided to return to work, and it is not believed the strike will spread unless the Central Labor union takes a hand in the trouble.

A meeting of the Brown strikers was held, at which Master Workman James O'Connell made a speech in which he declared that the agreement between the Brown company and the strikers had been misunderstood; that it was interpreted one way by the company and a different way by the men. He is reported to have said that the battle now on would be watched with interest by the labor world. "The mayor, police and tin soldiers," he declared, "have armed to crush us. We have a duty to perform—that of self-preservation." The authorities are fully prepared for trouble, and squads of militia have been stationed in various parts of the city to prevent trouble with the non-union men were taken to their homes.

DINED BY THE SCOTCH.

The City of Edinburgh Entertains U. S. Naval Officers.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 4.—The captain and officers of the U. S. cruiser Minneapolis have been entertained at dinner by the corporation of the city of Edinburgh. Balise Steel, in the absence of the provost, presided at the dinner and warmly welcomed the city guests. In his speech he dwelt upon the affinities between the two nations and referred to the visit to them of Gen. Grant in 1877, when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him.

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He came home drunk and his father upbraided him for neglecting his child. He at once flew into a rage, and with an oath, dealt the aged man a blow that felled him to the floor. With one hand on his throat with the other he beat the face and head until life was extinct. The aged mother, with the crying babe in her arms, knelt near the murdered son and implored him to spare the life of his father, but with the prayers came curses and heavier blows. Fearing for her life the old woman fled from the house.

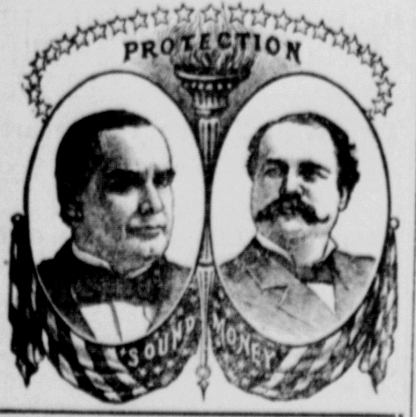
Presently a half dozen stalwart miners came upon the scene, and after a desperate struggle, the maniac was overpowered, and with a chain he was bound to a post. A messenger was dispatched to this place for Sheriff Seaton. The official, accompanied by Deputy Balbridge hurried to Madison, and Constable Harvey Coal and the sheriff's party brought the prisoner to jail.</

The News Review.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.
For Electors at Large,
ISAAC F. MACK,
ALBERT C. DOUGLASS,
CHARLES KINSEY.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.
For Member of Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN.
For Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.
For Judge of the Circuit Court,
J. B. BURROWS.
For Judge of Common Pleas Court,
P. M. SMITH.
For Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.
For Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. M'NUTT.
For Recorder,
ED. M. CROSSER.
For Commissioner,
CHRIS. ROWMAN.
For Infirmary Director,
L. C. HOOPES.
For Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHEN.

BRYAN'S cousin, a life long Democrat, will not vote for him. There is evidently some common sense in the family.

The 16 to 1 theory might be explained by the fact that there is 16 times as much good sense in the Republican argument.

The suggestion that the silver question be debated by leading men of the county is on the right line. Thousands would flock to hear them argue their favorite doctrines.

The Democratic party was demoralized by the failure of Mr. Cleveland's low tariff plan to increase prosperity. Hence the presence of a new issue coming from the men who have tired of Mr. Cleveland.

ONE Republican candidate for congress in Ohio has declared for silver, and the Democratic press is howling itself hoarse in consequence. Captain McClure's position on the financial question, however, is well known, and the claim that he is a convert to silver is absurd.

A THIRD TICKET.

The gold Democrats are in a quandary. They know not what to do. Conscientiously they can not support Bryan and populism. They don't like the free coinage idea, and they object to that plank in the Chicago platform which supports Governor Altgeld's idea of good government. Some of them would have another ticket and candidates who are to their liking. They want to go before the public on an out and out declaration for gold, and would have no mincing of words. The endorsement of Bryan by Tammany did not carry with it the endorsement of the platform on which he stands, and there are scores of Democrats who will not even go that far. Bourke Cockran, one of the brainiest of all New York's Democrats, inclines to the belief that the best method is found in supporting McKinley, and he is right. If to the Republican vote is added the ballot of every Democrat who believes his party was betrayed in Chicago, there will be no fear of the result. The silver forces will be swept aside, and the major will win by a tremendous majority. There will be no danger of hard times and the panic sure to follow a Bryan victory. Partisanship will have given way to patriotism, and all differences will have been buried under the desire to save the nation from the onslaughts of those sectionalists who are so frantically following in the way of their demagogic leaders.

All the news in the News Review.

STORY OF CRIME

What Senator Sherman Has to Say About It.

BAD MONEY DROVE OUT THE GOOD

Mr. Knox Gives a History of the Various Coinage Acts and the Reasons Leading Up to the Issue of the Trade Dollar, Which Was Unpopular, Would Not Circulate, and Was Finally Redeemed by Act of Congress.

In every country there has been at one time or another a national crime over which the people with whippers grow eloquent, as in England the beheading of Charles First; in France the coup d'etat of the Third Napoleon; in the United States the mutilation of the coinage act of 1873. That dreadful deed over which the patriots in St. Louis have been yelling till they could be heard to the coasts of both oceans, is said by one of them to have been committed while the bill was in conference, and by it silver was demonetized. President Grant is reported to have said that he would have cut off his right hand rather than have signed the bill had he known that it was mutilated. Senator Sherman is one of the men declared guilty of the crime, and it is worth while to hear what he has to say about it in his memoirs.

After the passage of the act to strengthen the public credit, in March of 1869, George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, thought it would be well to revise and codify the coinage laws and a bill for that purpose was drawn up by experts under the supervision of Deputy Controller Knox. The bill was submitted to Senator Sherman as chairman of the committee on finance April 25, 1870. By the act of 1793 foreign coins were made a full legal tender in this country, and in Mexico and the West Indies our silver dollar, whether a legal tender there or not, was willingly exchanged for theirs. In their dollar there were three grains of silver more than in ours, and men made a business of collecting those foreign dollars and turning them over to the mint to be recoined.

There was profit in that, but none to the government, and accordingly in 1806, to put a stop to the business, President Jefferson, through Madison, secretary of state, wrote to the director of the mint that as considerable purchases of dollars had been made there and more probably would be, for the purpose of exporting them, that thereafter "all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar." No more silver dollars were coined until 1836. In 1837 the old ratio of 16 to 1 was changed to 16 to 1, but as 16 ounces of silver were worth a trifle more than 1 ounce of gold the silver coins disappeared—that is, all except the depreciated ones of other countries, which remained legal tender. The bad money drove out the good. To correct this evil congress in February of 1853 provided that the government buy silver bullion and coin it instead of simply coining it for the owners. There is no mention of the silver dollar in that act. That dollar "had fallen into disuse and when coined was exported, being more valuable as bullion than as coin." The men who framed and passed that law surely did not intend evil to silver by ignoring the silver dollar in it; they were all strong bimetalists.

Let us proceed at once to the crime of '73. In the report accompanying the bill referred to, under date of May 53, 1870, Mr. Knox said as plainly as he could, "The coinage of the silver dollar piece, the history of which is here given, is discontinued in the proposed bill." Then he goes on to tell why "it is to be discontinued." It is, by existing law, the dollar unit, and, assuming the value of gold to be 16 2/3 times that of silver, being about the mean ratio for the past six years, is worth in gold a premium of about 3 per cent (its value being 108.12), and intrinsically more than 7 per cent premium in our other coin, its value thus being 107.42. The present law authorizes both a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit, differing from each other in intrinsic value. The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill, and the silver dollar piece is discontinued." The bill lay in the committee room for eight months, for, as Mr. Sherman says, the committee was in no hurry to act upon it. He adds: "The dollar was dropped from the coins in the bill framed in the treasury department. It was then an unknown coin. Although I was quite active in business, which brought under my eye different forms of money, I do not remember at that time ever to have seen a silver dollar."

In the report by Mr. Knox, in immediate connection with the statement of the dropping of the silver dollar, is this: "If, however, such a coin is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, not as a standard unit of account, and of the exact value of the Mexican dollar, which is the favorite for circulation in China and Japan and other oriental countries." Nearly everybody remembers the trade dollar, for though it was not a full legal tender, it found its way into many pockets. It would be tedious to rehearse the tale of how first a French dollar, and then the trade dollar came to be provided for. That dollar was substituted for the French in compliance with the request of the legislature of California. "This was urged upon the ground that as the Mexican dollar contained 416 grains, or 3 1/2 grains more than the old silver dollar, it had an advantage in trade with China and Japan over our dollar, and that a coin containing a few grains more than the Mexican dollar would give our people the benefit of this use of silver."

The coinage act did provide for a silver dollar, but a dollar intended for use in oriental countries and a legal tender in this to the extent of only \$5. The trade dollar was not popular, would not circulate, and, as may well be remembered, congress redeemed all that were out. This act was before the country nearly three years, was back and forth between senate and house, and the strongest silver men in both were familiar with it. From first to last the explicit statement was before them that

it did not provide for a continuance of the silver dollar as a standard unit of account, but that such the gold dollar should be. "In every stage of the bill, and every print of the dollar of 412 1/2 grains was prohibited, and the single gold standard recognized, proclaimed, and understood. It was not until silver was a cheaper dollar than any one demanded it, and then it was to take advantage of a creditor." There was no clause cut out of the bill in conference, it was not a mutilated bill which went to President Grant, and there is not a shadow of evidence that he said about it what is reported. There was no crime of 1873.

TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY.

A Comparison of the Imports and Exports of Gold.

To the Scranton (Pa.) Times belongs the credit of instituting a comparison of the imports and exports of gold during Democratic and Republican administrations.

During the 15 years between and inclusive of 1873 and 1887, all but four of which were years of Republican administration—and during the four years of Cleveland's first presidency congress was Republican, so that Republican policy prevailed—the imports of gold were greater than the exports by \$101,568,310. That is to say, the United States received this vast sum of gold from foreign countries.

But, taking the statistical abstract of the United States for 1895 as authority, and it is a report published by a Democratic secretary of the treasury, we find that during the second term of Mr. Cleveland, during the greater part of which the Democrats had control of the legislative and executive functions, the exports of gold, in excess of imports, have stood thus:

1893	\$87,506,468
1894	4,528,942
1895	50,984,511
1896	74,511,252

The returns for 1896 cover only eleven months, that is to say, from June 30, 1895, to May, 1896. Thus there has been a net loss of \$197,531,106 in gold during three years and eleven months of Democratic rule.

During fifteen years of protective tariffs administered by Republicans the United States were made richer by \$101,568,310 of foreign gold in this country after its current indebtedness of gold was paid to foreign countries. During less than four years of Democratic tariffs administered by Democrats foreign countries were enriched by \$197,531,106 of United States gold paid by the United States to them after all foreign current indebtedness of gold was paid to the United States.

That is to say, in less than four years the Democrats dissipated the net gain of \$101,568,310 won by the Republicans in 15 years, and in addition thereto sent \$95,962,796 of American gold abroad.

This shows that protection to American industries protects that American "gold reserve" of which we hear so much nowadays. Under protection we sell more than we buy, and are paid for it in gold. Under Democratic tariffs we buy more than we sell, and have to pay for it in gold; for Europe will not accept silver.

Hence it is plain that "free coinage at 16 to 1," or at any other ratio, can not help us greatly unless it be accompanied by protection. For our silver will not be accepted by Europe, and without protection we are and must be dependent on Great Britain.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ingersoll on the Money Question.

The richest word-painter of all the older political speakers, Robert G. Ingersoll, is still in the harness. His nominating speech at the Cincinnati convention of 1876, in which he eulogized James G. Blaine as the "Plumed Knight," will live forever in the histories of political campaigns.

More than 20 years ago he delivered a speech at Cooper Union, New York, to an immense audience, and what he said there is closely allied to the great issue of the present campaign. Here it is:

"I am in favor of honest money. I am in favor of gold and silver, and paper with gold and silver behind it. I believe in silver, because it is one of the greatest of American products, and I am in favor of everything that will add to the value of an American product. But I want a silver dollar worth a gold dollar, even if you make it or have to make it 4 feet in diameter. No government can afford to be a clipper of coin."

"A great republic can not afford to stamp a lie upon gold or silver. Honest money, an honest people, an honest nation."

"When our money is only worth 80 cents on the dollar, we feel 20 per cent below par. When our money is good we feel good. When our money is at par that is where we are. I am a profound believer in the doctrine that for nations as well as men, honesty is the best, always, everywhere and forever."

An Impossibility.

One of the stock posers of the free silver people, judging by the way it bobs up, is the statement that this country owes Europe so much debt payable in gold that we are forced to send abroad each year \$300,000,000 in gold to pay the interest alone. If that statement were not a lie, would it be an impossibility. In the last 20 years the net exports of gold from the United States to all foreign countries has amounted to \$133,000,000, or an average of \$6,650,000 a year. In the same time, by the way, the export of silver in excess of the imports has amounted to \$305,000,000, considerably more than twice as much, and an average yearly of \$15,250,000. The exports of gold in excess of the imports since the first of January were \$7,577,000, and the export of silver above the imports in the same time \$27,051,000. The amounts are almost equal. In the 20 years we have sent away twice as much silver as gold, and thought it was a product of our mines well disposed of, as it was, for we got in exchange for it something we wanted more than we did silver. Yet in all that time we have not sent abroad enough of gold and silver nor scarcely much more than 10 per cent enough to pay that alleged sum due each year for foreign interest account.

The bulk of the gold exported has gone abroad in the last half dozen years or since the silver agitation began to threaten the country's credit, in which the case is similar to the time of the war, during which ruin of cheap money gold went abroad steadily.—Pittsburg Times.

MORE MILITIA OUT.

The Strike Situation Worse in Cleveland.

SYMPATHY STRIKE A FAILURE.

The Men Who Went Out Decide to Return to Work—Director of Police Abbott Says Affairs Are More Serious Than Appear.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The labor situation in this city is at a more critical stage than ever.

One and fifty non-union men went to work at the Brown Hoisting works. They were guarded by four companies of militia and a large force of police. A big crowd of union men were present, but no outbreak occurred.

The police and soldiers kept the strikers moving and would not permit them to stand in one place more than a few minutes.

The big sympathetic strike movement which has been threatened ever since the strike at the Brown company's works began eleven weeks ago was inaugurated. Eighty-seven men employed by the Van Wagoner and Williams company, hardware manufacturers, laid down their tools and walked to the works. The men said their only grievance was their sympathy for the Brown Hoisting company's men, and that employees of other concerns would soon follow their lead. Committees were sent out to other factories along the lake shore to notify the men that they were called out on strike.

One of the leaders of the Van Wagoner strikers said that they would demand that Mayor McKisson that the non-unionists be disarmed, and if this was refused the strikers would arm themselves and compel the non-unionists to give up their weapons by force if necessary.

Director of Police Abbott ordered another company of militia to the Brown works, making five companies in all. The director said that he had received information which satisfied him that the condition of affairs was far more serious than appeared on the surface.

A crowd of union men gathered at the corner of Hamilton and Bolden streets, and when ordered to disperse refused to do so. Lieut. Thompson and a squad of police charged on the crowd and took into custody several of their number.

They were taken to the Second precinct station and charged with violating the sidewalk ordinance.

A big crowd followed the patrol wagon through the streets and more arrests were threatened, but none were made.

All of the men who struck out of sympathy with the Brown strikers decided to return to work, and it is not believed the strike will spread unless the Central Labor union takes a hand in the trouble. A meeting of the Brown strikers was held, at which Master Workman James O'Connell made a speech in which he declared that the agreement between the Brown company and the strikers had been misunderstood; that it was interpreted one way by the company and a different way by the men. He is reported to have said that the battle now on would be watched with interest by the labor world. "The mayor, police and tin soldiers," he declared, "have armed to crush us. We have a duty to perform—that of self-preservation."

The authorities are fully prepared for trouble, and squads of militia have been stationed in various parts of the city to prevent trouble when the non-union men were taken to their homes.

DINED BY THE SCOTCH.

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A Burglar Likely to Be Lynched.

FR. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 4.—Thomas Hall, a wealthy farmer, living near here, returned home at noon and found his house occupied by a burglar. He chased the thief, who fatally wounded him. A posse started after the murderer. It is reported that the man is now penned in a 100-acre cornfield and will be lynched if caught.

Carlisle and Wilson to Take a Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Carlisle contemplates another trip on the light-house under Maple. He will start about Friday and will be gone about ten days or two weeks. Although his party is not entirely made up it is more than probable that Postmaster General Wilson will be a member of it.

Governor Stone Will Speak.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Governor Stone has been appointed to make the presentation speech to Bryan and Sewall in New York.



"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

Battle Ax PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

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All Kinds of . . .

Job Printing

This is the SEAL that appears on every Genuine loaf of

MARVIN'S QUAKER BREAD.

DON'T TAKE IMITATIONS. Sent by Express Daily from Pittsburgh Hot from the Oven.

EST. 1815

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MATERIAL FOR WAR.

Many Firms Bid at War and Navy Departments.

BIG PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE.

Not Since the Late War Have the Appropriations Allowed as Much to Put the Country on So Defensive a Footing. The Firms That Bid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Many great corporations and firms were represented at the war and navy department's when bids were opened for supplying a large quantity of gun steel, gun carriages, mortars, shot and shell of various sizes and kinds. Probably not since the late war has the ordnance bureau of the war department been able to lay out so extensive a program for one year's work as is now made possible by the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the defense of our sea coasts. Consequently there were many bidders for supplying the large quantity of material, raw and complete, included in the first call for proposals, and it was a noticeable fact that in the list of bidders were the names of firms mainly which may never before have had business relations with the war department.

The first bids opened were for supplying disappearing gun carriages. There were 12 bidders, the American Hoist and Derrick company, St. Paul; Westmar Machine company, Lebanon, Pa.; Bethlehem Iron company; Robert Pool & Sons, Baltimore; Walker company, Cleveland; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; John H. Dilogue, Camden, N. J.; Kirby Manufacturing company, Cleveland; Morgan Engineering company, Alliance, O.; Ford Machine Tool company, Plainfield, N. J.; Southwark Iron Foundry, Philadelphia; Niles Tool company, Hamilton, O.

The American Hoist and Derrick company, of St. Paul, bid \$11,800 each for ten carriages or more, deliveries to begin in six months and continue at the rate of one every six weeks. The Southwark foundry, of Philadelphia, while fixing the price of one carriage at \$12,500, offered to build ten or more at \$1,500 each and to make the first delivery in five months, so it will be difficult to decide between them.

For supplying spring return carriages for the 12-inch mortars there were twelve bidders. Robert Pool & Sons, of Baltimore, being probably the lowest at \$5,500 each for 50 carriages, deliveries to begin in ten weeks and continue 4 per week. For supplying the forgings for the 12-inch mortars, the only bidders were the Bethlehem and the Midvale Steel companies of Pennsylvania. The Bethlehem company bid provided that in no case should the price paid exceed 34 cents per lb. for these forgings and the bids were generally just within the limit. The Bethlehem company was the lowest on the 10-inch and 16-inch forgings at 23.6-10 cents and 16-inch forgings at 23.6-10 cents and 24 cents per pound respectively, while the Midvale company was lowest for 12-inch forgings at 23.6-10 cents per pound. The Bethlehem company explained that only for the sake of forwarding the desire of the war department to make the experiment of building the big 16-inch gun did they offer to supply the forgings at the price fixed by congress, which would probably involve a loss to themselves.

For supplying 10 sets of 12-inch mortar forgings Bethlehem underbid Midvale, the prices asked being 23.6-10 cents and 23.9-10 cents per pound respectively. For finishing and assembling these mortar forgings there was but one bidder, the Builders' iron foundry of Providence, R. I., at prices ranging from \$1,737 to \$3,775 per mortar, according to the number ordered. They stipulated that they should be relieved from certain penalty provisions in the contract. Bethlehem was the only company that offered to supply the whole mortar forgings and all assembled complete at prices ranging from \$12,000 to \$12,250, according to number ordered.

The American Ordnance company of Philadelphia and Thomas F. Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfildt Gun company were the competitors for supplying 6-pound rapid fire guns. The latter asked \$1,565 each for Driggs-Schroeder guns, plain, and \$1,550 for the parrot mounts, shields, etc. Armor-piercing shell for the same was \$75 per 100, common shells \$550 and canister \$275 for 50. The Maxim-Nordenfildt were \$1,795 each and ammunition \$490 per 100 or armor piercers, \$440 for common shell and \$430 for canister.

For supplying deck-piercing shells, the Carpenter Steel company of Reading, Pa., bid from 26 cents to 30 cents per pound and the Sterling Steel company of Pittsburgh 30 cents. The latter company declared that the torpedo shell for which proposals were invited could not be made to comply with requirements and refused to bid on the requirements.

M. Ivalde also bid on these deck piercers and torpedo shells at prices ranging from \$141 to \$194 each. For armor piercing shot of 8 to 12-inch calibre the Sterling company bid from 26 to 60 cents per pound, Carpenter from 24 to 45 cents per pound and Midvale from \$65.75 to \$209.80 per shot.

In the case of the naval bids the prices asked were generally higher than were offered to the war department, probably on account of the absence of a still they were less than last year's rates. Bethlehem was the lowest bidder for supplying gun forgings at 26 1/2 cents per pound for 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch forgings and 23 7/10 cents for 8-inch.

Midvale prices were 27, 27, 26 and 23 9/10 cents per pound respectively for the four sizes.

Connecticut Gold Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—A meeting of prominent gold standard Democrats of Connecticut, each congressional district being represented, and held in this city and delegates appointed to the gold standard Democratic meeting to be held at Indianapolis Aug. 7 to discuss the advisability of holding a gold standard convention.

A New York Judge Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the appellate division of the state supreme court has died suddenly of apoplexy at Rochester, Mass., aged 65 years.

A THIEVING LANDLADY.

Accused of Robbing a London Banker During the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A World's fair diamond thief has been brought to justice. She is Mrs. Julia Houston, and has promised to take the sheriff where she has hidden \$4,000 worth of diamonds stolen from Banker Mackey of London. All but a ring will be recovered for the foreigner.

Mackey attended the World's Fair as a representative from the principality of Monaco. He took apartments at a fashionable boardinghouse kept by Mrs. Houston. One morning his jewels were missing. Mrs. Houston was arrested on suspicion, but there was no evidence against her and she was released. The banker returned to London and the search for the jewels ceased.

A few months ago the suspected woman's neighbors noticed that she wore a handsome diamond brooch. The police were notified and they sent word to Mackey. Evidence was collected and as a result Mrs. Houston has been indicted by the grand jury and arrested. Mackey will return to prosecute.

Many Deaths From the Heat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Dr. Jordan, chief dispensary physician, has made a report showing that during the hot spell last week 135 cases of sunstroke were treated at the dispensary. Of this number 15 are known to have resulted fatally. There were other fatal cases treated at houses.

Li Hung Chang In London.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The first day in England of Li Hung Chang was quiet and his occupation was confined to drive around Hyde park and Pall Mall. He stayed at home for the remainder of the time.

CAUGHT FIRE AT SEA.

A Philadelphia Vessel Abandoned—Four of the Crew Perished.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—News of the abandonment at sea of the British bark Flora P. Stafford, which had caught fire, presumably through combustion, together with the fact that part of her crew is still missing, is contained in a cablegram received here by Captain John T. Smith, who owns a quarter interest in the ill-fated vessel. Captain Smith's brother, Oscar, was in command of the ship and is thought to be among the saved.

The Flora P. Stafford, laden with 2,000 tons of coal, made sail from New South Wales, April 22 for Manila, and was abandoned in flames June 8 in latitude 6 north, longitude 13 east. As far as can be learned all but four of the crew of 20 have been accounted for, and the missing men have, no doubt, perished.

Refused a Reduction.

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 4.—The furnace-men of the Shenango valley have met here and decided not to accept a reduction in wages. As a result all the furnaces will be banked. About 400 men will be thrown out of employment.

Sugar Bounties Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The warrants for the payment of the sugar bounties earned in 1894 (except maple sugar), the payment of which were provided in the appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the deficiency act of 1895, have been issued.

THE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 64¢; No. 2 red, 62¢; No. 3 red, 60¢; No. 4 red, 58¢; No. 5 red, 56¢; No. 6 red, 54¢; No. 7 red, 52¢; No. 8 red, 50¢; No. 9 red, 48¢; No. 10 red, 46¢; No. 11 red, 44¢; No. 12 red, 42¢; No. 13 red, 40¢; No. 14 red, 38¢; No. 15 red, 36¢; No. 16 red, 34¢; No. 17 red, 32¢; No. 18 red, 30¢; No. 19 red, 28¢; No. 20 red, 26¢; No. 21 red, 24¢; No. 22 red, 22¢; No. 23 red, 20¢; No. 24 red, 18¢; No. 25 red, 16¢; No. 26 red, 14¢; No. 27 red, 12¢; No. 28 red, 10¢; No. 29 red, 8¢; No. 30 red, 6¢; No. 31 red, 4¢; No. 32 red, 2¢; No. 33 red, 0¢; No. 34 red, 0¢; No. 35 red, 0¢; No. 36 red, 0¢; No. 37 red, 0¢; No. 38 red, 0¢; No. 39 red, 0¢; No. 40 red, 0¢; No. 41 red, 0¢; No. 42 red, 0¢; No. 43 red, 0¢; No. 44 red, 0¢; No. 45 red, 0¢; No. 46 red, 0¢; No. 47 red, 0¢; No. 48 red, 0¢; No. 49 red, 0¢; No. 50 red, 0¢; No. 51 red, 0¢; No. 52 red, 0¢; No. 53 red, 0¢; No. 54 red, 0¢; No. 55 red, 0¢; No. 56 red, 0¢; No. 57 red, 0¢; No. 58 red, 0¢; No. 59 red, 0¢; No. 60 red, 0¢; No. 61 red, 0¢; 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MATERIAL FOR WAR.

Many Firms Bid at War and Navy Departments.

BIG PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE.

Not Since the Late War Have the Appropriations Allowed as Much to Put the Country on So Defensive a Footing. The Firms That Bid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Many great corporations and firms were represented at the war and navy department bids when they were opened for supplying a large quantity of gun shell, gun carriages, mortars, shot and shell of various sizes and kinds. Probably not since the late war has the ordinance bureau of the war department been able to lay out so extensive a program for one year's work as is now made possible by the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the defense of our sea coasts. Consequently there were many bidders for supplying the large quantity of material, raw and complete, included in the first call for proposals, and it was a noticeable fact that in the list of bidders were the names of firms mainly which may never before have had business relations with the war department.

The first bids opened were for supplying disappearing gun carriages. There were 12 bidders, the American Hoist and Derrick company, St. Paul; Weir Machine company, Lebanon, Pa.; Bethlehem Iron company; Robert Pool & Sons, Baltimore; Walker company, Cleveland; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; John H. Diolague, Camden, N. J.; Kilby Manufacturing company, Cleveland; Morgan Engineering company, Alliance, O.; Pond Machine Tool company, Plainfield, N. J.; South-west Iron Foundry, Philadelphia; Niles Tool company, Hamilton, O.

The American Hoist and Derrick company, of St. Paul, bid \$11,800 each for ten carriages or more, deliveries to begin in six months and continuing at the rate of one every six weeks. The South-west Iron Foundry, of Philadelphia, while fixing the price of one carriage at \$12,600, offered to build ten or more at \$11,500 each and to make the first delivery in five months, so it will be difficult to decide between them.

For supplying spring return carriages for the 12-inch mortars there were twelve bidders. Robert Pool & Sons, of Baltimore, being probably the lowest at \$9,395 each for 56 carriages, deliveries to begin in ten weeks and continue 4 per week. For supplying steel forgings for big guns, the only bidders were the Bethlehem and the Midvale Steel companies of Pennsylvania. The Bethlehem company's bid provided that in no case should the price exceed 24 cents per lb. for these forgings and the bids were generally well within the limit.

The Bethlehem company was the lowest on the 10-inch and 16-inch forgings at 23.6-10 cents and 24 cents per pound respectively, while the Midvale Steel company was lowest for 12-inch forgings at 23.6-100 cents per pound. The Bethlehem company explained that only for the sake of forwarding the desire of the war department to make the experiment of building the big 16-inch gun did they offer to supply the forgings at the price fixed by Congress, which would probably involve a loss to themselves.

For supplying 10 sets of 12-inch mortar forgings Bethlehem underbid Midvale, the prices asked being 25¢, 26¢ and 23.9-10 cents per pound respectively. For finishing and assembling these mortar forgings there was but one bidder, the Builders Iron foundry of Providence, R. I., at prices ranging from \$5,737 to \$8,875 per mortar, according to the number ordered. They stipulated that they should be relieved from certain penalty provisions in the contract.

Bethlehem was the only company that offered to supply the whole mortar, forgings and all, assembled complete, at prices ranging from \$12,000 to \$12,250, according to number ordered.

The American Ordnance company of Philadelphia and Thomas F. Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfild gun company, were the competitors for supplying 6-pounder rapid fire guns. The latter asked \$1,565 each for Driggs-Schroeder guns, plain, and \$1,650 for the parapet mountings, shields, etc. Armor-piercing shell for the same was \$75 per 100, common shells \$50 and canister \$25 for 50. The Maxim-Nordenfilds were \$1,795 each and ammunition \$490 per 100 for armor piercers, \$40 for common shell and \$430 for canister.

For supplying deck-piercing shells, the Carpenter Steel company of Reading, Pa., bid from 26 cents to 30 cents per pound and the Sterling Steel company of Pittsburgh 30 cents. The latter company declared that the torpedo shell for which proposals were invited could not be made to come up to requirements and refused to bid on them.

Midvale also bid on these deck piercers and torpedo shells at prices ranging from \$141 to \$194 each. For armor piercing shell of 8 to 12-inch calibre the Sterling company bid from 26 to 30 cents per pound, Carpenter from 24 to 45 cents per pound and Midvale from \$6.75 to \$209.80 per shot.

In the case of the naval bids the prices asked were generally higher than were offered to the war department, probably on account of the absence of restriction to 24 cents per pound, but still they were less than last year's rates. Bethlehem was the lowest bidder for supplying gun forgings at 26½ cents per pound for 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch forgings and 23 7-10 cents for 8-inch.

Midvale prices were 27, 27, 26, and 25 9-10 cents per pound respectively for the four sizes.

Connecticut Gold Democrats. New Haven, Conn., Aug. 4.—A meeting of prominent gold standard Democrats of Connecticut, each congressional district being represented, has been held in this city and delegates appointed to be held at Indianapolis Aug. 7 to discuss the advantages of holding a gold standard convention.

A New York Judge Dead. New York, Aug. 4.—Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the appellate division of the state supreme court has died suddenly of apoplexy at Rochester, Mass., aged 65 years.

A THIEVING LANDLADY.

Accused of Robbing a London Banker During the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A World's fair diamond thief has been brought to justice. She is Mrs. Julia Houston, and has promised to take the sheriff where she has hidden \$4,000 worth of diamonds stolen from Banker Mackey of London. All but a ring will be recovered for the foreigner.

Mackey attended the World's Fair as a representative from the principality of Monaco. He took apartments at a fashionable boardinghouse kept by Mrs. Houston. One morning his jewels were missing. Mrs. Houston was arrested on suspicion, but there was no evidence against her and she was released. The banker returned to London and the search for the jewels ceased.

A few months ago the suspected woman's neighbors noticed that she wore a handsome diamond brooch. The police were notified and they sent word to Mackey. Evidence was collected and as a result Mrs. Houston has been indicted by the grand jury and arrested. Mackey will return to prosecute.

Many Deaths From the Heat.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—Dr. Jordan, chief dispensary physician, has made a report showing that during the hot spell last week 135 cases of sunstroke were treated at the dispensary. Of this number 12 are known to have resulted fatally. There were other fatal cases treated at houses.

Li Hung Chang in London.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The first day in England of Li Hung Chang was quiet and his occupation was confined to drive around Hyde park and Pall Mall. He stayed at home for the remainder of the time.

CAUGHT FIRE AT SEA.

A Philadelphia Vessel Abandoned—Four of the Crew Perished.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—News of the abandonment at sea of the British bark Flora P. Stafford, which had caught fire, presumably through combustion, together with the fact that part of her crew is still missing, is contained in a cablegram received here by Captain John T. Smith, who owns a quarter interest in the ill-fated vessel. Captain Smith's brother, Oscar, was in command of the ship and is thought to be among the saved.

The Flora P. Stafford, laden with 2,000 tons of coal, made sail from New Castle, New South Wales, April 23 for Manila, and was abandoned in flames June 8 in latitude 6 north, longitude 13 east. As far as can be learned all but four of the crew of 20 have been accounted for, and the missing men have, no doubt, perished.

Refused a Reduction.

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 4.—The furnace-men of the Shenango valley have met here and decided not to accept a reduction in wages. As a result all the furnaces will be banked. About 400 men will be thrown out of employment.

Sugar Bounties Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The warrants for the payment of the sugar bounties earned in 1894 (except maple sugar), the payment of which were provided in the appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the deficiency act of 1895, have been issued.

THE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 64¢; No. 2 red, 63¢; No. 3 red, 62¢; No. 4 red, 61¢; No. 5 red, 60¢; No. 6 red, 59¢; No. 7 red, 58¢; No. 8 red, 57¢; No. 9 red, 56¢; No. 10 red, 55¢; No. 11 red, 54¢; No. 12 red, 53¢; No. 13 red, 52¢; No. 14 red, 51¢; No. 15 red, 50¢; No. 16 red, 49¢; No. 17 red, 48¢; No. 18 red, 47¢; No. 19 red, 46¢; No. 20 red, 45¢; No. 21 red, 44¢; No. 22 red, 43¢; No. 23 red, 42¢; No. 24 red, 41¢; No. 25 red, 40¢; No. 26 red, 39¢; No. 27 red, 38¢; No. 28 red, 37¢; No. 29 red, 36¢; No. 30 red, 35¢; No. 31 red, 34¢; No. 32 red, 33¢; No. 33 red, 32¢; No. 34 red, 31¢; No. 35 red, 30¢; No. 36 red, 29¢; No. 37 red, 28¢; No. 38 red, 27¢; No. 39 red, 26¢; No. 40 red, 25¢; No. 41 red, 24¢; No. 42 red, 23¢; No. 43 red, 22¢; No. 44 red, 21¢; No. 45 red, 20¢; No. 46 red, 19¢; No. 47 red, 18¢; No. 48 red, 17¢; No. 49 red, 16¢; No. 50 red, 15¢; No. 51 red, 14¢; No. 52 red, 13¢; No. 53 red, 12¢; No. 54 red, 11¢; No. 55 red, 10¢; No. 56 red, 9¢; No. 57 red, 8¢; No. 58 red, 7¢; No. 59 red, 6¢; No. 60 red, 5¢; No. 61 red, 4¢; No. 62 red, 3¢; No. 63 red, 2¢; No. 64 red, 1¢; No. 65 red, 0¢; No. 66 red, 0¢; No. 67 red, 0¢; No. 68 red, 0¢; No. 69 red, 0¢; No. 70 red, 0¢; No. 71 red, 0¢; No. 72 red, 0¢; No. 73 red, 0¢; No. 74 red, 0¢; No. 75 red, 0¢; No. 76 red, 0¢; No. 77 red, 0¢; No. 78 red, 0¢; No. 79 red, 0¢; No. 80 red, 0¢; No. 81 red, 0¢; No. 82 red, 0¢; No. 83 red, 0¢; No. 84 red, 0¢; No. 85 red, 0¢; No. 86 red, 0¢; No. 87 red, 0¢; No. 88 red, 0¢; No. 89 red, 0¢; No. 90 red, 0¢; No. 91 red, 0¢; No. 92 red, 0¢; No. 93 red, 0¢; No. 94 red, 0¢; No. 95 red, 0¢; No. 96 red, 0¢; No. 97 red, 0¢; No. 98 red, 0¢; No. 99 red, 0¢; No. 100 red, 0¢; No. 101 red, 0¢; No. 102 red, 0¢; No. 103 red, 0¢; No. 104 red, 0¢; No. 105 red, 0¢; No. 106 red, 0¢; No. 107 red, 0¢; No. 108 red, 0¢; No. 109 red, 0¢; No. 110 red, 0¢; No. 111 red, 0¢; No. 112 red, 0¢; No. 113 red, 0¢; No. 114 red, 0¢; No. 115 red, 0¢; No. 116 red, 0¢; No. 117 red, 0¢; No. 118 red, 0¢; No. 119 red, 0¢; No. 120 red, 0¢; No. 121 red, 0¢; No. 122 red, 0¢; 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KEEP COOL



And don't get excited. Take your time. If you are about to buy a new suit, don't do so until you have had time to examine the largest and hand-somest and cheapest lot of summer suits in the city. REMEMBER, we do not advertise anything we do not have, or promise anything we cannot fulfill. KEEP IN MIND we have a grand line of nice cool coats and vests, at extremely low prices. But our mission today is to say to you we have too many suits and not enough cash. We want to make a trade. We will give you the best of the bargain. Are you willing? Will you trade? If so, come right along now, for we must reduce our stock. DON'T FORGET we are sole agents for the celebrated IMPERIAL HAT, which we believe to be the best hat for the money in the world. We would like to show you our stock. Come and see us. We will make it pay you.

GEO. C. MURPHY,
Bargain One Price
Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

of good Soda Water,
Take Notice!
ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST,
has just begun the
manufacture of his
Famous

SODA WATER,
Cold and Delicious,
Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your
thirst with a glass of it,
and see if it is not superior
to any you have tried.

AT **BULGER'S**



These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.

For sale by J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

REED'S PHARMACY

Prescriptions
Carefully and
Skillfully
Compounded.

THOROUGHLY
COMPETENT
DRUGGISTS.

You will find it to your
interest from every stand-
point to deal at

REED'S,
Opera House Block,
East Liverpool, O.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. R. Hill is in Pittsburg today on business.
—Will Pilgrim is a Steubenville visitor today.

—Miss Pearl Swan arrived home last evening from Canton.

—Mrs. George Fredrick went to Pittsburg today to visit friends.

—Mrs. Robert Burford is visiting friends in Pittsburg today.

—Clifford Dawson went to Pittsburg today to visit with relatives.

—Reverend Birnbach, of Braddock, is visiting friends in the city.

—The Misses Hunter, McKinnon addition, are visiting in Empire.

—Dr. C. B. Ogden and Dr. W. T. Norris are in Lisbon today on business.

—Miss Dot McLane, of Greasy street, is visiting friends at Verona, Pa.

—Miss Laura Piffer, Allegheny, is the guest of Adam Goppert, Elm street.

—Homer West left today for a trip to Cleveland. He travels on his wheel.

—Mrs. Al Mason, Miss Edna Simms and Mrs. Sterling Newell spent today in Pittsburg.

—Misses Maggie and Beatrice Wright, of McDonald, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Hayes, Third street.

—Miss Ida Madison returned home last evening from a week's visit with friends in Salineville.

—Mrs. Maggie Kaye and Miss Jennie McClay returned to their homes in Pittsburg yesterday.

—Doctor and Mrs. R. Andrews are in Allegheny attending the funeral of the lady's sister.

—Thomas Dugan, of Salineville, was in the city today calling on Joseph Williams, of Walnut street.

—Mrs. Charles Kell and daughter left this morning to spend three weeks with relatives in Cambridge.

—W. A. Hill, accompanied his sister, Miss Ella Hill, and Miss Carrie Kuntz for a trip to Chautauqua this morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brookes arrived this morning from a visit in the east. Much of the time was spent in Trenton.

—Miss Mattie Jolly and Mrs. Jolly, of the West End, went to East Palestine today. They will visit there for a month.

—Hon. David Boyce went to the Fairmount home this morning, to attend the monthly meeting of the board of directors.

—E. L. Bailey, who has been visiting relatives in this city for several weeks from Pittsburg, went to Cincinnati last night.

—Mrs. G. B. Harvey returned to her home in Lisbon today, after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, of Seventh street.

—F. W. H. O'Meara, returned to his work in Clifton Forge, Va., this morning after a brief visit with his father, Reverend O'Meara, of this place.

—Mrs. Smith returned home from Canton today, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, of that place who has been very ill but is now convalescing.

—Mrs. James Mear returned this morning from a visit to the seashore. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Emma Mear, of Philadelphia.

For the Elks' picnic, leave baskets at H. A. Kernott's or G. Bendheim's before 10 a. m.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SEA.

To Atlantic City Without Transfer via the Pennsylvania Lines.

By the opening of the Delaware river bridge the Pennsylvania Lines have become the only all rail route to Atlantic City and the seashore. Transfer of passengers and baggage at Philadelphia via Market street ferry and Camden is avoided, as seashore trains of parlor cars and coaches depart from Broad street station, at which passengers from the west over the Pennsylvania route arrive in that city. Through trains from Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus Cincinnati, Pittsburg and intermediate points on the Pennsylvania Lines make convenient connection with the seashore trains. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

Two Meetings.

Trades and Labor council will meet tomorrow evening to transact routine business.

The Republican central committee will meet the same evening to discuss the reception to Governor Bushnell.

Lamp Sale Wednesday, Aug. 5th.

One-fourth off on any lamp you may buy from us. Lamps from 20 cents to \$5.00 each. Do not fail to take advantage of this wonderful lamp sale.

FERGUSON & HILL, 5 and 10.

A Handsome Table.

You can secure a very handsome extension table at half price by calling at the News Review office.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5
Baltimore . . . 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 2—7 11
Batteries—McGuire, German and McJames; Clark and Hemming. Umpire—Sheridan. At tendance, 3,000.

At Louisville—
Louisville . . . 2 0 1 0 4 2 1 0—9 14
Pittsburg . . . 5 3 0 1 0 0 0 2—11 14
Batteries—Miller, Friend and Frazier; Moriarty, Hawley, Hughes and Killen. Umpire—Betta. Attendance, 1,000.

At Brooklyn—
Brooklyn . . . 1 2 0 0 8 0 0 0—6 9
New York . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—10 16
Batteries—Grim, Kennedy and Daub; Warner, Sullivan and Clark. Umpire—Hunt. At tendance, 4,000.

At Boston—
Boston . . . 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—4 10
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3 6
Batteries—Ganzel and Stivetta; Clements and Gumbert. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 1,500.

Standing of the Clubs.

W L P
Cincinnati . . . 62 39 681
Philadelphia . . . 50 47 45
Baltimore . . . 57 37 579
Brooklyn . . . 39 47 45
Cleveland . . . 55 31 644
Washington . . . 34 48 41
Chicago . . . 53 39 578
New York . . . 55 30 41
Pittsburg . . . 47 39 568
St. Louis . . . 38 61 30
Boston . . . 46 39 541
Louisville . . . 22 62 36

Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Chicago, Pittsburg at Louisville.

Yesterday's Interstate Games.

At Jackson—First game, Jackson, 3 runs, 1 hit, 1 error; New Castle, 20 runs, 18 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Miller and Myers; Hewitt and Donovan.

At Jackson—Second game—Jackson, 5 runs, 6 hits, 5 errors; New Castle, 11 runs, 13 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Flaherty and Myers; Hickman and Donovan.

At Ft. Wayne—Ft. Wayne, 14 runs, 20 hits, 1 error; Youngstown, 15 runs, 19 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Brodie and Zimran; Swaine, Kneel and Welch.

At Saginaw—Saginaw, 9 runs, 14 hits, 3 errors; Washington, 3 runs, 5 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Fisher and Stout; Beadle, Martin and Mitchell.

Interstate League Standing.

W L P
Toledo . . . 19 3 709
Washington . . . 5 7 417
Youngstown . . . 4 714
Saginaw . . . 5 9 335
New Castle . . . 4 704
Ft. Wayne . . . 4 8 334
Wheeling . . . 6 8 439
Jackson . . . 4 11 339

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

Washington at Toledo, New Castle at Ft. Wayne, Youngstown at Saginaw, Wheeling at Jackson.

Low Rates to Louisville.

Special excursion tickets to Louisville, Ky., will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines, August 9 and 10, account the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen. The low rates will be open to all.

Tickets with return limit including August 18 may be obtained at ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines. For details, apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

A Reception.

A reception is being tendered Rev. W. F. McKee and his bride at Clark's this afternoon. The affair was planned by the members of his congregation, and a large number of invitations were issued.

You Can Depend on It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel complaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

In North Dakota.

Word received from Attorney George A. Hasson, who left the city a few months ago, says that he is at present in North Dakota, but has not decided upon a permanent location.

Pennsylvania Lines Seashore Excursion

Ten dollars round trip from Steubenville to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and other popular resorts by the ocean. All rail route from Steubenville to Atlantic City via the Delaware river bridge at Philadelphia. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia. For details address J. M. Reynolds ticket agent, Steubenville.

An Old Dog Dead.

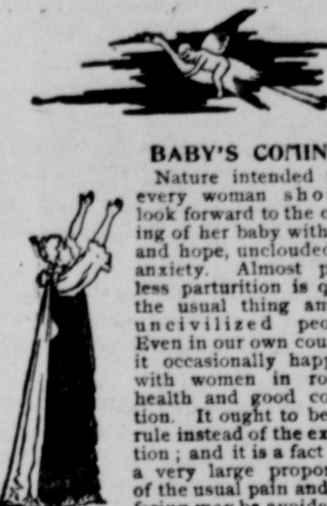
Dr. C. B. Ogden's large Newfoundland dog "Frank" died from old age Sunday evening. The animal was very valuable, and has been the property of the doctor for 15 years.

Excursion to Cleveland

Saturday, August 8, via Pennsylvania Lines. Special excursion from East Liverpool \$2 round trip, good going on all regular trains Saturday August 8, and good returning until Monday August 10, inclusive. Lots of time for an outing on the lakes; to Put-in-Bay, Lakeside, Detroit, and other recreation points.

Painted Brown.

The tinware and cooking utensils of Company E are being painted a dark brown today.



BABY'S COMING.

Nature intended that every woman should look forward to the coming of her baby with joy and hope, unclouded by anxiety. Almost painless parturition is quite the usual thing among civilized people. Even in our own country it occasionally happens with women in robust health and good condition. It ought to be the rule instead of the exception; and it is a fact that a very large proportion of the usual pain and suffering may be avoided by looking after the mother's general health, and specially strengthening the particular organs concerned in parturition.

Many mothers have been brought through the trying time almost painlessly by the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It prepares the system for delivery by imparting the organic strength and elasticity which the mother specially needs; shortens the time of labor and of confinement; promotes the secretion of abundant nourishment for the child and fortifies the entire constitution against the after period of depression and weakness. It's use should begin in the early months of gestation—the earlier the better.

Mrs. Fred Hunt, of Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th, I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I never had an after-pain or any other pain. This is the eighth child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

Mrs. Fred Hunt

A FARING SONG.

O tired little mariner!
Yee-ho! Yee-ho!
Unto the strand of slumberland
Assailing we must go.
This is the time when children fare
Away from home,
So we'll seek the good ship Rocking Chair,
Afar to roam.
Oh, yee-ho!

A sleepy little voyager!
Yee-ho! Yee-ho!
The pleasant breeze of drowsiness
Beginning is to blow,
And now the isles of Nidno are
All safely past,
And now, o'er dreamland's harbor bar,
We're safe at last,
Oh, yee-ho!

PLASTER CASTS.

One Need Not Be a Great Artist to Be Able to Take a Mask.

Making a plaster cast of the hand is a simple and easy process, and one which requires only care and a little patience to attain a perfect result.

The hand or other object to be cast is thoroughly greased. Vaseline is the best for this purpose, as it is a little gummy and sticks well. Plaster of paris is mixed to a batter consistency and a little color added (indigo will do), the object laid in position and the batter poured over it and allowed to harden.

When the matrix or mold is set the hand is wriggled out, plain white plaster batter poured in, after the mold has been thoroughly greased, and when this white filling is hardened the mold is broken away, the difference in color assisting one to see what must come off.

As to the manner of making casts: Do not take a hand flat and stiff. Grease a cloth, push it up into graceful folds, lay the hand upon it in an easy position, disposing the fabric under any bent knuckle so that there will be as little as possible of what the carvers call "under cutting," which would make the mold hard to get off.

Casts, however, need not be limited to hands. A daring amateur may attempt a life mask if she can find a courageous subject willing to submit to her experiments.

In this case the eyebrows and lashes must be thoroughly greased, as well as the skin of the face, and the hair covered, so that no plaster can possibly reach and adhere to it.

The subject is laid upon her back, a couple of goose quills fixed in the nostrils for her to breathe through, and she is told to relax her features to a calm expression and keep perfectly still until the mold hardens.

These casts have to be finished and touched up a little after they are taken with a sharp knife or chisel, and any roughness there may be smoothed away with fine sandpaper. Then, mounted on a square of dark red or old blue plush, they are handsome wall ornaments, as well as the most faithful of all portraits.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson desire to return thanks to their friends for the many kindnesses shown during the illness of their son, the late Stanley Anderson.

You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure. Guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

The Step Broke.

W. H. Prier had a hard fall at his place of business this afternoon. He was walking down stairs when a step broke, and he fell to the bottom.

Marietta nutmegs and cantaloupes at T. B. MURPHY & SON'S.

YOUNG VANDERBILT WEDS.

None of His Family Present at His Marriage to Miss Wilson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson have been married at the Wilson residence by William H. Pott, assistant rector of St. Thomas church.

There were present Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, the parents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Orme Wilson, Robert Goelet, Jr., R. E. Wilson, Jr., brother of the bride, and Frank Polk, of Boston, who acted as best man. The Van derbilt family was not present. Mr Polk was a classmate of Duke Vanderbilt at Yale. There were no brides maids.

There was no music at the wedding breakfast. The bride gown was of pure white material with a lace cape. The bridal veil was of old lace and reached to the bottom of the gown.



MISS GRACE WILSON.

The bride wore in her hair a diamond wreath, surrounded by orange blossoms.

After the wedding congratulatory cablegrams were received from the Prince of Wales, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The latter is a cousin of the bridegroom.

Both she and Mr. Vanderbilt looked radiantly happy, and smiled at each other broadly as he assisted her into the carriage after the ceremony.

It was ascertained that Mr. Vanderbilt's valet had procured tickets for the couple for Saratoga, where a portion of the honeymoon will be spent. There were no invitations to the wedding issued, but cards were sent announcing the marriage.

A CRAZY MAN'S CRIME.

Butchered His Family With an Ax in Kentucky.

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His mother-in-law, Mrs. Cash, was beaten with the poll of the ax while his wife was chopped with the blade. The baby was beaten in the face and head presumably with the clinched fist of the infuriated mad man and father.

After the terrible atrocity had been committed Brown went to the house of M. Muir, his nearest neighbor, and told him what he had done and asked Mr. Muir to shoot him, that he desired to die also.

While the victims of this man man's rage were not killed outright no hope of entertained of their recovery.

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LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

CURES
Colic,
Cramps,
Diarrhoea,
Flux,
Cholera
Morbus,
Nausea,
Changes of
Water, Etc.

HEALS
Cuts,
Burns,
Bruises,
Scratches,
Bites of
Animals and
Bugs, Etc.
Tastes Good.
Smells Good.

BREAKS UP A COLD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE—25 AND 50c PER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY.

50c size contains two and one half times as much as 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

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KEEP COOL



And don't get excited. Take your time. If you are about to buy a new suit, don't do so until you have had time to examine the largest and hand-somest and cheapest lot of summer suits in the city. **REMEMBER**, we do not advertise anything we do not have, or promise anything we cannot fulfill. **KEEP IN MIND** we have a grand line of nice cool coats and vests, at extremely low prices. But our mission today is to say to you we have too many suits and not enough cash. We want to make a trade. We will give you the best of the bargain. Are you willing? Will you trade? If so, come right along now, for we must reduce our stock. **DON'T FORGET** we are sole agents for the celebrated **IMPERIAL HAT**, which we believe to be the best hat for the money in the world. We would like to show you our stock. Come and see us. We will make it pay you.

GEO. C. MURPHY,

Bargain One Price
Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

of good Soda Water,
Take Notice!

ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST,
has just begun the manufacture of his Famous

SODA WATER,

Cold and Delicious,
Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your thirst with a glass of it, and see if it is not superior to any you have tried.

AT **BULGER'S**



J.B. Lewis & Co.

\$2.50
\$3.00
\$4.00

SHOES

These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.

For sale by **J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.**

REED'S PHARMACY

Prescriptions
Carefully and
Skillfully
Compounded.

**THOROUGHLY
COMPETENT
DRUGGISTS.**

You will find it to your interest from every standpoint to deal at

REED'S,

Opera House Block,
East Liverpool, O.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. R. Hill is in Pittsburg today on business.

—Will Pilgrim is a Steubenville visitor today.

—Miss Pearl Swan arrived home last evening from Canton.

—Mrs. George Fredrick went to Pittsburg today to visit friends.

—Mrs. Robert Burford is visiting friends in Pittsburg today.

—Clifford Dawson went to Pittsburg today to visit with relatives.

—Reverend Birnbach, of Braddock, is visiting friends in the city.

—The Misses Hunter, McKinnon addition, are visiting in Empire.

—Dr. C.B. Ogden and Dr. W.T. Norris are in Lisbon today on business.

—Miss Dot McLane, of Grosby street, is visiting friends at Verona, Pa.

—Miss Laura Piffer, Allegheny, is the guest of Adam Goppert, Elm street.

—Homer West left today for a trip to Cleveland. He travels on his wheel.

—Mrs. Al Mason, Miss Edna Simms and Mrs. Sterling Newell spent today in Pittsburg.

—Misses Maggie and Beatrice Wright, of McDonald, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Hayes, Third street.

—Miss Ida Madison returned home last evening from a week's visit with friends in Salineville.

—Mrs. Maggie Kaye and Miss Jennie McClay returned to their homes in Pittsburg yesterday.

—Doctor and Mrs. R. Andrews are in Allegheny attending the funeral of the lady's sister.

—Thomas Dugan, of Salineville, was in the city today calling on Joseph Williams, of Walnut street.

—Mrs. Charles Kell and daughter left this morning to spend three weeks with relatives in Cambridge.

—W. A. Hill, accompanied his sister, Miss Ella Hill, and Miss Carrie Kountz for a trip to Chautauqua this morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brookes arrived this morning from a visit in the east. Much of the time was spent in Trenton.

—Miss Mattie Jolly and Mrs. Jolly, of the West End, went to East Palestine today. They will visit there for a month.

—Hon. David Boyce went to the Fairmount home this morning, to attend the monthly meeting of the board of directors.

—E. L. Bailey, who has been visiting relatives in this city for several weeks from Pittsburg, went to Cincinnati last night.

—Mrs. G. B. Harvey returned to her home in Lisbon today, after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, of Seventh street.

—F. W. H. O'Meara, returned to his work in Clifton Forge, Va., this morning after a brief visit with his father, Reverend O'Meara, of this place.

—Mrs. Smith returned home from Canton today, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, of that place who has been very ill but is now convalescing.

—Mrs. James Mear returned this morning from a visit to the seashore. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Emma Mear, of Philadelphia.

For the Elks' picnic, leave baskets at H. A. Kernott's or G. Bendheim's before 10 a. m.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SEA.

To Atlantic City Without Transfer via the Pennsylvania Lines.

By the opening of the Delaware river bridge the Pennsylvania lines have become the only all rail route to Atlantic City and the seashore. Transfer of passengers and baggage at Philadelphia via Market street ferry and Camden is avoided, as seashore trains of parlor cars and coaches depart from Broad street station, at which passengers from the west over the Pennsylvania route arrive in that city. Through trains from Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus Cincinnati, Pittsburg and intermediate points on the Pennsylvania lines make convenient connection with the seashore trains. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

Two Meetings.

Trades and Labor council will meet tomorrow evening to transact routine business.

The Republican central committee will meet the same evening to discuss the reception to Governor Bushnell.

Lamp Sale Wednesday, Aug. 5th.

One-fourth off on any lamp you may buy from us. Lamps from 20 cents to \$5.00 each. Do not fail to take advantage of this wonderful lamp sale.

FERGUSON & HILL, 5 and 10.

A Handsome Table.

You can secure a very handsome extension table at half price by calling at the News Review office.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—	R	H	E
Washington.....	9	0	0
Baltimore.....	2	1	0
Batteries—McGuire, German and McJames			
Clark and Hemming. Umpire—Sheridan. At			
tendance, 3,000.			
At Louisville—	R	H	E
Louisville.....	2	0	1
Pittsburg.....	5	3	0
Batteries—Miller, Friend and Frazier; Mer			
rutt, Hawley, Hughes and Killen. Umpire—			
Betts. Attendance, 1,000.			
At Brooklyn—	R	H	E
Brooklyn.....	1	2	0
New York.....	1	6	0
Batteries—Grim, Kennedy and Daub; War			
ner, Sullivan and Clark. Umpire—Hunt. At			
tendance, 4,000.			
At Boston—	R	H	E
Boston.....	0	1	1
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0
Batteries—Ganzel and Stivits; Clements and			
Gumbert. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 1,500.			

Standing of the Clubs.

W	L	P	W	L	P	
Cincinnati.....	62	39	681	Philadelphia.....	30	47
Baltimore.....	57	27	579	Brooklyn.....	39	47
Cleveland.....	25	31	544	Washington.....	34	48
Chicago.....	33	39	576	New York.....	35	50
Pittsburg.....	47	39	558	St. Louis.....	28	61
Boston.....	46	39	541	Louisville.....	22	62

Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Chicago, Pittsburg at Louisville.

Yesterday's Interstate Game.

At Jackson—First game, Jackson, 3 runs, 1 hit, 1 error; New Castle, 10 runs, 18 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Miller and Myers; Hewitt and Donovan.

At Jackson—Second game—Jackson, 5 runs, 6 hits, 5 errors; New Castle, 11 runs, 13 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Flaherty and Myers; Hickman and Donovan.

At Ft. Wayne—Ft. Wayne, 14 runs, 20 hits, 1 error; Youngstown, 15 runs, 13 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Brodie and Zinram; Swaine, Knell and Welch.

At Saginaw—Saginaw, 9 runs, 14 hits, 3 errors; Washington, 3 runs, 5 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Fisher and Stout; Beadle, Martin and Mitchell.

Interstate League Standing.

W	L	P	W	L	P	
Toledo.....	19	3	590	Washington.....	5	7
Youngstown.....	19	4	714	Saginaw.....	5	9
New Castle.....	4	704	Ft. Wayne.....	4	38	
Wheeling.....	6	8	420	Jackson.....	4	11

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

Washington at Toledo, New Castle at Ft. Wayne, Youngstown at Saginaw, Wheeling at Jackson.

Low Rates to Louisville.

Special excursion tickets to Louisville, Ky., will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines, August 9 and 10, according to the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen. The low rates will be open to all. Tickets with return limit including August 18 may be obtained at ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines. For details, apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

A Reception.

A reception is being tendered Rev. W. F. McKee and his bride at Clarkson this afternoon. The affair was planned by the members of his congregation, and a large number of invitations were issued.

You Can Depend on It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel complaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

In North Dakota.

Word received from Attorney George A. Hasson, who left the city a few months ago, says that he is at present in North Dakota, but has not decided upon a permanent location.

Pennsylvania Lines Seashore Excursion

Ten dollars round trip from Steubenville to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and other popular resorts by the ocean. All rail route from Steubenville to Atlantic City via the Delaware river bridge at Philadelphia. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia. For details address J. M. Reynolds ticket agent Steubenville.

An Old Dog Dead.

Dr. C. B. Ogden's large Newfoundland dog "Frank" died from old age Sunday evening. The animal was very valuable, and has been the property of the doctor for 15 years.

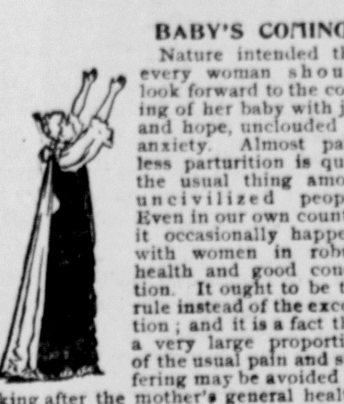
Excursion to Cleveland

Saturday, August 8, via Pennsylvania lines. Special excursion from East Liverpool \$2 round trip, good going on all regular trains Saturday August 8, and good returning until Monday August 10, inclusive. Lots of time for an outing on the lakes; to Put-in-Bay, Lakeside, Detroit, and other recreation points.

Painted Brown.

The tinware and cooking utensils of Company E are being painted a dark brown today.

BABY'S COMING.



Nature intended that every woman should look forward to the coming of her baby with joy and hope, unclouded by anxiety. Almost painless parturition is quite the usual thing among uncivilized people. Even in our own country it occasionally happens with women in robust health and good condition. It ought to be the rule instead of the exception; and it is a fact that a very large proportion of the usual pain and suffering may be avoided by looking after the mother's general health, and specially strengthening the particular organs concerned in parturition.

Many mothers have been brought through the trying time almost painlessly by the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It prepares the system for delivery by imparting the organic strength and elasticity which the mother specially needs; shortens the time of labor and of confinement; promotes the secretion of abundant nourishment for the child and fortifies the entire constitution against the after period of depression and weakness. Its use should begin in the early months of gestation—the earlier the better.

Mrs. PAUL HENRY, of Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th, I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I never had an after-pain or any other pain. This is the eighth child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up to day."

Mrs. Fred Hunt

A FARING SONG.

O tired little mariner!
Yoo-ho! Yoo-ho!
Unto the strand of slumberland
A-sailing we must go.
This is the time when children fare
Away from home,
So we'll seek the good ship Rocking Chair,
Afar to roam.
Oh, yoo-ho!

A SLEEPY LITTLE VOYAGER!

Yoo-ho! Yoo-ho!
The pleasant breeze of drowsiness
Beginning is to blow,
And now the isles of Nidnod are
All safely past.
And now, o'er dreamland's harbor bar,
We're safe at last,
Oh, yoo-ho!

—Portland Transcript.

PLASTER CASTS.

One Need Not Be a Great Artist to Be Able to Take a Mask.

Making a plaster cast of the hand is a simple and easy process, and one which requires only care and a little patience to attain a perfect result.

The hand or other object to be cast is thoroughly greased. Vaseline is the best for this purpose, as it is a little gummy and sticks well. Plaster of paris is mixed to a batter consistency and a little color added (indigo will do), the object laid in position and the batter poured over it and allowed to harden.

When the matrix or mold is set the hand is wriggled out, plain white plaster batter poured in, after the mold has been thoroughly greased, and when this white filling is hardened the mold is broken away, the difference in color assisting one to see what must come off.

As to the manner of making casts: Do not take a hand flat and stiff. Grease a cloth, push it up into graceful folds, lay the hand upon it in an easy position, disposing the fabric under any bent knuckle so that there will be as little as possible of what the carvers call "under cutting," which would make the mold hard to get off.

Casts, however, need not be limited to hands. A daring amateur may attempt a life mask if she can find a courageous subject willing to submit to her experiments.

In this case the eyebrows and lashes must be thoroughly greased, as well as the skin of the face, and the hair covered, so that no plaster can possibly reach and adhere to it.

The subject is laid upon her back, a couple of goose quills fixed in the nostrils for her to breathe through, and she is told to relax her features to a calm expression and keep perfectly still until the mold hardens.

These casts have to be finished and touched up a little after they are taken with a sharp knife or chisel, and any roughness there may be smoothed away with fine sandpaper. Then, mounted on a square of dark red or old blue plush, they are handsome wall ornaments, as well as the most faithful of all portraits.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson desire to return thanks to their friends for the many kindnesses shown during the illness of their son, the late Stanley Anderson.

You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure. Guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

The Step Broke.

W. H. Prier had a hard fall at his place of business this afternoon. He was walking down stairs when a step broke, and he fell to the bottom.

Marietta nutmegs and cantaloupes at T. B. MURPHY & SON'S.

YOUNG VANDERBILT WEDS.

None of His Family Present at His Marriage to Miss Wilson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson have been married at the Wilson residence by William H. Pott, assistant rector of St. Thomas church.

There were present Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, the parents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Orme Wilson, Robert Golet, Jr., R. T. Wilson, Jr., brother of the bride, and Frank Polk, of Boston, who acted as best man. The Vanderbilt family was not present. Mr. Polk was a classmate of young Vanderbilt at Yale. There were no bridesmaids.

There was no music at the wedding breakfast. The bridal gown was of pure white material with a lace cape. The bridal veil was of old lace and reached to the bottom of the gown.



MISS GRACE WILSON.

The bride wore in her hair a diamond wreath, surrounded by orange blossoms. After the wedding congratulatory cablegrams were received from the Prince of Wales, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The latter is a cousin of the bridegroom.

Both she and Mr. Vanderbilt looked radiantly happy, and smiled at each other broadly as he assisted her into the carriage after the ceremony.

It was ascertained that Mr. Vanderbilt's valet had procured tickets for the couple for Saratoga, where a portion of the honeymoon will be spent. There were no invitations to the wedding is sued, but cards were sent announcing the marriage.

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LOUNGES.—We have just received another lot of those cheap Lounges at \$5.25 each.



If you want to cover a floor you can do so cheaper and better with Matting than anything else. When you can buy enough for a small room for \$1.50, you shouldn't leave your floor bare.